DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, with winds mostly light and southerly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,526. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks heavy.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77¼c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42c.; cash cotton, 7¼c.

FOREIGN.—The Boers appear to be advancing on five lines simultaneously; the Transvaal troops moving south and the Orange Free State men west. The invasion of Natal by the latter is confirmed; the burghers entered British territory by the Van Reenan Pass and seized the railway station at Albertina. The stationmaster gave up the keys and escaped to Ladysmith on a trolley car. The Boers proclaimed martial law on Wednesday; promptly on the hour set in the time limit of the ultimatum. The British reply to that document was brief, and merely a refusal to discuss the matter at all. The Rapidan, of the Chesapeake and Ohio line, was chartered for use as a transport. France has been officially notified that a state of war exists. The State Department at Washington gave out an official statement that no mediation by this country is possible under present conditions. Sir Louis Henry Davies, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, declared in London yesterday that he had given Canada's consent to a temporary arrangement of the Alaskan dispute. This has practically settled the matter of a modus vivendi, and the papers will be signed by Col. Hay and the British Charge d'Affaires in Washington in a few days. The temporary line is to be drawn across the Chilkoot Pass. Sir Thomas Henry Farrer, Bart., first Lord Farrer, died suddenly yesterday. He was a well-known authority on trade and finance, and was for many years Permanent Secretary of the British Board of Trade. An imperial irade has been issued in Constantinople ordering the rebuilding of Armenian churches and schools destroyed in the recent troubles, freeing many prisoners, and abolishing all measures that prevented the free movement of Armenians. There was a crash on the Italian Bourse, and several banks and large firms are reported to be in a serious condition. Lieut. Guise and Herr Loomeyer, with 100 native soldiers and carriers, were ambushed and massacred by natives while on an expedition to quell a disturbance near the boundary between British and German territory in Africa. Lieut. Guise was German Commissioner at Rio del Rey. A violent earthquake is reported to have killed 4,000 persons in the south of the Island of Ceram, in the Netherlands Indies; the town of Amhel was destroyed. The French High Court has dismissed the case against M. Grosjean, Judge of the Assize Court at Versailles. M. Grosjean has sent a challenge to M. Melcot, who preferred the charges. Sebastian Faure, the Anarchist, has been condemned to two months' imprisonment for provoking the riot in Paris on Aug. 20. Firman and Du Jardin, who wounded a Commissary of Police, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment each.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The fight between the university faction and the trolley company at Princeton has been settled.

Richard Croker denied yesterday that he had become or that he desired to become the Democratic leader of the State.

Whitelaw Reid will be the guest of honor at the Princeton anniversary celebration on the 21st inst., when the degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred upon him by the university.

William A. Vincent, a prominent Chicago lawyer, staying at the Waldorf-Astoria, was arrested on an order issued in a civil suit for slander brought by Charles T. Davis, editor of a financial paper.

Page 2.

The period of registration and enrollment of legally qualified voters begins to-day. Important changes have been made in the law, including a secret declaration of party allegiance.

Page 3.

The fog yesterday delayed traffic on harbor, river, and sound, and was responsible for several minor accidents.

There was no yacht race yesterday, owing to lack of wind, but two collisions furnished excitement for the enthusiasts.

No progress was made toward solving the mystery surrounding the killing of the woman portions of whose body have been found from time to time since last Saturday.

Page 4.

The meeting to perfect a permanent organization for the work of perpetuating the Dewey arch will take place to-day.

The greeting of the State of Vermont to Admiral Dewey took place at the Admiral's birthplace, Montpelier. A gold, diamond, and enamel jewel was presented to him on behalf of the State.

President McKinley arrived in Minneapolis at about the same time as the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, which returned from Manila. In a speech in the Exposition Building the President defended the purchase of the Philippines, saying that every acquisition of new territory by the United States had been bitterly opposed in the past. He declared that he did not permit himself to doubt that Congress would retain the islands, and would give to the Filipinos a beneficent government. Afterward Mr. McKinley went to St. Paul, where he made a brief speech in the Auditorium. He said that standing armies were unnecessary in the United States, because every citizen was eager to answer the call to arms.

Page 5.

Australian federation is considered an accomplished fact, according to Consul General Bray at Melbourne.

James Taylor, supposed to be a notorious swindler, was held in Centre Street Court yesterday in order that his record may be investigated.

Page 7.

Gen. Schwann's expedition having accomplished its object, the troops are returning to their former positions, abandoning the towns taken. The Filipinos are already reoccupying their trenches. Armed bands have appeared between Bacoor and Rosario, and another fight is expected at the latter place. Gen. Schwann is on the way to Imus with the infantry, while the artillery and cavalry are returning to Bacoor. Gen. Young has occupied Anayat, after a skirmish lasting half an hour. The Americans had one man wounded.

Page 8.

Finishing a golf match by moonlight was one of the features that characterized the opening of the invitation foursome tournament held yesterday by the Ardsley Club.

Page 9.

Manufacturers of carriage hardware, fittings, and trimmings met at the Hotel Manhattan to discuss a plan to combine their interests.

The International Commercial Congress opened at Philadelphia yesterday, with over 400 delegates present; many of them were foreigners. Ex-Speaker Reed is to preside at the meeting to-day.

Page 14.

A parrot who could only say "Hello! Ma Baby!" was the star feature on the programme yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court.

The Board of Estimate met yesterday and finished consideration of the estimates already scheduled, with the exception of those for charitable institutions.

The Rapid Transit Commission decided to ask the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to cut down the amount of the contractor's bond, which is now fixed at $14,000,000.

The work of the Mazet Investigating Committee soon will be suspended, it is believed, until after election. Testimony was given yesterday to show that there is a great discrepancy between the books of the Chief of Police and the precinct books regarding crimes.

The policy for $100,000 in the Equitable Life Assurance Society held by Frank M. Brady, who committed suicide on Tuesday, it was said yesterday, will not be paid, as it was issued Aug. 26 and contained a clause rendering it invalid in case of the death of Mr. Brady by his own hand within one year.

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STATE LOOKS TO CROKER

Tammany Chief Thrusts Aside the Added Leadership Burdens.

MIGHT RESULT IN HIS RUIN

Hugh McLaughlin Credited with Sharp Tactics in Democratic Committee—Mr. Mott Claims Bryan Resolution.

Interest in the doings of the Democratic State Committee, which on Wednesday night gave Richard Croker the advantage over ex-Senator David B. Hill by refusing to seat the latter's candidate from the Forty-fourth (Rochester) District, was revived yesterday by a statement made by Frank Campbell, the Chairman of the committee, and a close friend of Senator Hill, in which Mr. Campbell said that Mr. Croker had obtained control of the committee. When Mr. Campbell's remarks were repeated to Mr. Croker, the latter promptly and emphatically denied that he had become the leader of the State Democracy, and added that he had no desire for such leadership.

Mr. Campbell, in talking of the committee's meeting, said that he had developed the fact that Mr. Croker had a clear majority in the committee, and that he must now be acknowledged as the leader, to the exclusion of ex-Senator Hill.

"It was the old fight of the cities against the country districts," Mr. Campbell said, wearily. "New York and Brooklyn, with the assistance of a few votes from Dutchess, Rensselaer, Ontario, and other up-State counties, gave Mr. Croker enough votes to secure the control. I will give him all the assistance I can. He wants to elect a Democratic Assembly, so as to save him from the annoyance of Senator Platt, and I will do all I can to aid him.

"As to the Bryan resolution, it was merely complimentary. There is every evidence that the rank and file of the New York Democracy wants Mr. Bryan renominated, and his friends in the committee should have gone further and he should have been indorsed as New York's choice for the Presidential nomination. It is no use beating about the bush any longer. The party wants Mr. Bryan and it will have him. If I can secure the necessary funds, I shall open State headquarters right after the election and begin an active campaign for the purpose of sending a Bryan delegation to the National Convention."

Throughout his conversation Mr. Campbell appeared to be desirous of placing all the responsibility for the conduct of the campaign of this and next year upon Mr. Croker, so that in the event of a failure, no blame could attach to Mr. Hill or his friends.

That Mr. Croker is not anxious to carry this responsibility was made evident last evening, when he was asked how it felt to be a State leader.

"I feel about the same as I did yesterday," Mr. Croker replied, with a smile. "I'm not a State leader. I don't want to be one, either."

"But you defeated Senator Hill in the State Committee meeting?" the reporter suggested.

"Did we?" Mr. Croker inquired. Then he added hastily, "See here. I don't want to have anything to do with the State leadership. I have enough to do down here. Let those fellows up the State look out for that."

"But Mr. Campbell says you are the State leader."

SAYS HE IS NOT STATE LEADER.

"Does he? Well, I'm not," said Mr. Croker with another smile. "We will look out for things in New York, and we will let the up-State people do as we do."

"What, then, was the point of the fight between you and ex-Senator Hill?" Mr. Croker was asked.

"There wasn't much of a point to it," he replied. "Those people wanted to go against the wishes of the people of the Forty-fourth District, and we just didn't let them. We believe down here in letting the people of a district get what they decide they want. Nine out of twelve delegates from that district to the State Convention decided that they wanted Tracy to go to the State Committee. Mr. Hill and his people decided to go against the wishes of this majority, and we voted them down. There was no personal fight in it between Mr. Hill and me; it was just the proper settlement of the Rochester dispute."

"Do you think that after what has happened Mr. Hill will help you capture the Assembly this year?"

"I don't know," Mr. Croker replied, reflectively; "but I hope so."

"It has been stated that both you and Senator Murphy opposed the opening of State headquarters," Mr. Croker was informed.

"That isn't so," he declared. "I would be perfectly satisfied to have headquarters opened up the State. We can take care of things down here, but it is up the State that needs caring for. Senator Murphy was not opposed to the opening of State headquarters, either."

Mr. Croker's victory, which he alone regards as a hollow one, was due mainly to the assistance which he received from the Brooklyn Democracy. Hitherto the Brooklyn organization has been dominated by Mr. Hill, who is a warm personal and political friend of Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn leader. Mr. McLaughlin's ill-health forbade his attendance, and Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea held his proxy. Mr. Shea cast Mr. McLaughlin's vote for Mr. Croker's man for the seat from the Forty-fourth District, and this committed his organization to Mr. Croker. This is regarded by many who are conversant with the facts as an indication that the enmity between Tammany Hall and the Brooklyn organization is at an end. It was said yesterday, however, that Mr. McLaughlin is as bitterly opposed to Mr. Croker as he ever was, and that James Shevlin, who is in temporary command of the Brooklyn forces, had gone beyond his powers in causing Brooklyn's vote to be delivered to Mr. Croker. Mr. McLaughlin is quoted as having declared his intention to "keep his hands off" and let each Brooklyn member of the committee act as he should see fit. But men who are close to him said yesterday that had he been present he would have been found, as usual, with Mr. Hill, and that his followers would have been with him. The upshot of the matter, it was said yesterday, would be to hasten Mr. McLaughlin's return to active political work.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN'S TRIUMPH.

In certain quarters it is believed, however, that Mr. McLaughlin has turned a political trick which has virtually established him as the actual leader of the State Democracy. The closeness of the vote, 28 to 20, shows that the balance of power rests with Mr. McLaughlin, and that whenever he so desires he can give the advantage to either Mr. Hill or Mr. Croker, at the same time leaving his own organization in a position to make demands. By throwing his support to Mr. Croker on Wednesday and giving him the leadership, which he disavows, it was pointed out last night, Mr. McLaughlin imposed upon the Tammany boss a burden which may break his back. If Mr. Croker, as all the members of the State Committee agree, has become the State leader by his defeat of senator Hill, he must battle successfully for the Assembly this year and for the State and National tickets next year. Should he fail, he will be discredited, it was said, to such an extent that he would be virtually deposed of the power of control over the next municipal campaign. Should he succeed, he would only be adding to his own burden, and would therefore be susceptible of attack, if in 1901 the Brooklyn Democracy should feel able to assert itself to the extent of naming the Democratic candidate for Mayor. At any rate, those who believe that Mr. McLaughlin intended that his organization should aid Mr. Croker as against Mr. Hill say that the Brooklyn leader has turned a trick that means either Mr. Croker's downfall or his serious embarrassment two years hence.

Despite Mr. Campbell's assurance that he will give Mr. Croker all possible aid, it is said that when he appoints the new Executive Committee Mr. Croker will not have control, neither will he have even a fair-sized minority representation on it. The Executive Committee consists of ten members, of whom four—the Chairman, Senator P. H. McCarren, August Belmont, John W. Weber, and John F. Carroll—are from the Greater New York. It was predicted last night that none of these men, with possibly one exception, will be selected, and that an up-State man would take the place of Senator McCarren, who, it is said, has declined a reappointment. Chairman Campbell intended to name the committee last night, but he was unable to decide as to three of the members, and he deferred his announcement of its personnel until to-day.

A member of the committee who was present at Wednesday night's meeting, said yesterday that Senator Hill's denunciation of Mr. Croker for changing his mind in regard to the availability of Mr. Bryan for the Presidential nomination, did not go without a reply. According to this man, Mr. Croker said to Mr. Hill:

"You've been a dodger for a long time. You'll have to come out from under your cover, pretty soon."

This remark, expressed in Mr. Croker's emphatic way, silenced Mr. Hill, it was said, and made it possible to continue the business of the meeting without any further displays of temper.

THE BRYAN RESOLUTION.

Frank H. Mott, who introduced the resolution about William J. Bryan at the meeting of the committee, said yesterday:

"Neither Mr. Croker nor any of his friends suggested, inspired, or had any knowledge whatever of this resolution before its presentation to the committee. No one but myself was responsible for drafting and offering it."

Mr. Mott, who is an attorney of Salamanca, and appeared in the committee as proxy for Thomas F. Cuddeback, of the Fiefth District, yesterday sent to Mr. Bryan at Des Moines the following letter:

You doubtless read in this morning's papers of the action of the Democratic State Committee of New York. That there may be no misunderstanding of the real facts so unblushingly misrepresented by nearly all the New York papers, is my apology or explanation for obtruding my personality upon your attention.

It was a privilege and a pleasure to present the inclosed resolution and to ask for its adoption. The resolution inclosed is the precise resolution adopted. Neither Mr. Croker or any of his friends suggested, inspired, or had any knowledge whatever of the resolution before its presentation to the committee.

State Senator McCarren was not, as reported, enthusiastically for Mr. Hill's no-Bryan Hill's objection to it related merely and only to its political expediency, he having always consistently opposed the passage of such resolutions by the State Committee.

Without expressing either personal or political animosity toward any one, I beg to add that your real friends in New York State were with Senator Hill in his fight for the rights of the country Democracy.

In the contest over the Forty-fourth District, it was Jacob Gerling of Rochester, not J. Miller Kelly, who was supported by ex-Senator Hill and his friends for the seat against William H. Tracy.

THE VOTE IN COMMITTEE.

The vote in the committee by which Mr. Tracy was seated and on which the Hill-Croker division occurred was in detail as follows:

For Tracy—Perry Belmont, First District; Frederick Bowley, proxy for John P. Madden, Second; John L. Shea, proxy for Hugh McLaughlin, Third; John W. Webber, Fourth; Michael J. Coffey, Fifth; James Shevlin, Sixth; P. H. McCarren, Seventh; Anthony J. Burger, Eighth; Edward Gilnnen, Ninth; Patrick Divver, Tenth; William Bohner, Eleventh; Patrick Keenan, proxy for William Sulzer, Twelfth James W. Boyle, Thirteenth; Charles F. Murphy, Fourteenth; Richard Croker, proxy for John P. Carroll, Fifteenth; John C. Sheehan, Sixteenth; Daniel F. McMahon, Seventeenth; Thomas J. Dunn, Eighteenth; Lawrence Delmour, Nineteenth; John Whalen, Twentieth; Louis F. Haffen, Twenty-first; Andrew C. Fields, Twenty-second; Benjamin F. Spraker, Twenty-seventh; Edward Murphy, Jr., proxy for Francis J. Molloy, Thirtieth; James P. Cunningham, Thirty-first; James H. Flannigan, Thirty-fourth; M. P. Conway, Thirty-ninth, and John Elanigan, Forty-second—28.

For Gerling—Arthur A. McLean, Twenty-third; Clarence E. Bloodgood, Twenty-fifth; Elliot Danforth, Twenty-sixth; Edward D. Cutler, Twenty-eighth; David B. Hill, proxy for T. J. Van Alstyne, Twenty-ninth; Thomas J. Whitney, Thirty-second; Clinton Beckwith, Thirty-third; John N. Carlisle, Thirty-fifth; John F. Gaynor, Thirty-sixth; Charles N. Bulger, Thirty-seventh; S. Mack Smith, proxy for S. C. Normile, Thirty-eighth; Sylvester Taylor, Fortieth; Frank Campbell, Forty-first; Edwin T. Hickey, Forty-third; George W. Batten, Forty-fifth; Harry W. Breckenridge, Forty-sixth; John J. Kennedy, Forty-seventh; William Simon, Forty-eighth; Frank J. Hilly, Forty-ninth; Frank H. Mott, proxy for Thomas H. Dowd, Fiftieth.—20.

Referring to Hill's defeat, ex-Sheriff James O'Brien said yesterday:

"The action of the Democratic State Committee will not enhance the chances of the election of a Democratic Assembly. Mr. Hill represents the better element of the party. Mr. Croker has everything to lose and nothing to gain by attacking him."

BLOW AT TAMMANY PLANNED.

Governor and Senator Platt to Confer Regarding Means for Better City Government.

Senator Platt, Gov. Roosevelt, State Chairman Odell, and other Republican leaders, it was announced last night, will hold a conference within the next week, at which measures looking to the curtailing of the powers of Tammany Hall will be discussed. At the conference the address which the Republican County Committee has in preparation will be considered, and important legislation bearing upon the text of the address will be outlined

At the Republican County Convention on Wednesday night a committee of fifteen, of which John Proctor Clarke is Chairman, was appointed to draft an address to the people. This address will contain the pledges upon which the party will depend to attract voters. Charles Stewart Smith, it was announced yesterday, is drafting a part of the address, in which will outline the issues of the campaign, and, among other things, pledge the party to a revision of the charter of the City of New York.

Although this plan is yet in an unfinished state, it has advanced so far that it can be said that it entails the submission to the Legislature of a bill providing for the appointment by the Governor of a commission for the revision of the charter. This commission will, if the bill becomes a law, begin its work at once, and will report such amendments to the charter as may appear to it necessary to the better government of the city.

This plan will be entirely independent of the findings of the Mazet committee, with which the party leaders are by no means satisfied, and the committee's report will have no bearing upon it, except collaterally. It was said last night by a man who is high in State Republican counsels that it is, in effect, an effort to deprive Frank Moss, the counsel to the Mazet committee, of any right to demand political reward for his services, rather than to cast discredit on the work of the committee.

This is the first day of registration. The places of registration will be open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

GOV. BUSHNELL LUKEWARM.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—Gov. Asa S. Bushnell, who has been suspected of lukewarmness in the Republican cause, confirmed the general opinion to-day in an interview.

"Are you going to make any speeches for Nash, as Senator Foraker announced?" was asked.

"I'm too busy to tell you," the Governor replied.

"Haven't you said you would?"

"A committee called on me and asked me to make some addresses, but I told them I was too busy," he said.

"Are the Republicans going to win this Fall?"

"I'm too busy to know anything about it."

"Are you going to make any speeches in Ohio this Fall?" he was then asked.

"Oh, I'm too busy," was the reply.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION ROW.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12.—An interesting election dispute is going on in the town of Hamden. By an illegality in ballots, the Republicans of the town had to relinquish a victory to the Democrats. Now the Republicans claim that the ballots were intentionally made illegal by a leader of their party because his plans were defeated in a caucus held a week before the election. An investigation will be made into the affair.

In Orange, another town near New Haven, both the Republican and Democratic ballots were illegal, and the Socialist-Labor Party, which put a ticket in the field for the first time in the town, claims a victory. This difficulty will be carried into the courts. The Democrats and Republicans both claim that the Socialists cannot hold power because they did not put up an entire ticket.

The cause of the alleged illegality in the ballots is this In years past the complete ticket was put on two ballots, one for the school visitors and the other for the remainder of the town ticket. The last General Assembly passed a law to the effect that the entire ticket must be on one ballot. This law, in some instances, was not heeded, which led to the difficulties.

$100,000,000 CATTLE TRUST.

Organization of the Concern to be Completed in This City Within a Month.

Within a month the Consolidated Cattle Company, with a capital of $100,000,000, will be fully organized. Half of the stock will be preferred and half common.

Some months ago George B. Loving of Fort Worth, Texas, came here with options on ranches in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. Charles R. Flint and other capitalists became interested, and Mr. Loving left New York a month ago, and returned on Tuesday with many additional options, representing property worth $30,000,000.

A conference was held yesterday at Mr. Flint's office and the result, it is said, was most satisfactory to all concerned. Mr. Loving said to a reporter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that everything was well under way, but that possibly a month's time would be necessary for the printing of the bonds and the underwriting of the concern.

While here on his former visit Mr. Loving had several conferences with the retail butchers, who had organized to fight the beef trust, and made an offer to furnish cattle on the hoof for their use. No definite decision was arrived at at that time. Mr. Loving, while still willing to do business with the retailers, will not take the initiative.

CHICAGO LAWYER ARRESTED.

William A. Vincent, a Guest at the Waldorf-Astoria, Accused of Defaming Charles T. Davis.

William A. Vincent, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, was arrested at the Waldorf-Astoria last night on an order issued in a civil suit, in which the plaintiff demands damages for slander and defamation of character. Mr. Vincent has been Attorney General of New Mexico, was once a formidable candidate for the Mayoralty in Chicago, and acquired much prominence as leading counsel in the defense of Adolf L. Luetgert, the sausage manufacturer, who was convicted of the murder of his wife.

The complainant is Charles T. Davis, the editor of a financial paper published in the Wall Street district. In his affidavit, drawn by Samuel E. Faron of 95 Liberty Street, Mr. Davis alleges that he met Vincent in the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday night, when the defendant grabbed him roughly by the arm and forcing him up to the desk at the office declared to the clerk in a loud tone that Davis was a liar, a confidence man, and a thief and unfit to associate with decent people, and requested that he be pointed out to the house detectives.

On the strength of this affidavit and other papers Justice Truax issued an order of arrest, which was served by Deputy Sheriff Tyler. Bail was fixed at $1,000, and Mr. Vincent promptly produced this sum in cash and was released.

Mr. Davis said last night that some time ago he engaged the legal services of Mr. Vincent. Mr. Vincent sent him a bill for $1,600, and he admitted an indebtedness of only $100, but put in a counter claim for $2,000. This Mr. Davis disputed and the outcome was the incident at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Vincent was quite self-possessed when a reporter asked him about the case. He said:

"It is true I was arrested to-night at the instance of Mr. Davis. He expected to have me locked up overnight, but I disappointed him by putting up cash bail. I will prove the truth of all I have asserted. Davis was in trouble in Chicago some time ago and I was engaged to defend him. For reasons that it is not necessary to publish I withdrew from the case and incurred Davis's enmity. I dislike notoriety, but now that this matter has reached the courts, I will fight it to the bitter end. I have no fears for the result."

PRINCETON TROLLEY FIGHT.

Settlement Reached and the Terminus to be on Alexander Street.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 12.—The fight which has been in progress between the university faction, headed by M. Taylor Pyne, and the trolley company which has been seeking to enter the old university community by way of her historic roads flanked by the country places of the millionaire colony has terminated.

The company has agreed to come into Princeton in the rear of Mr. Laurence Hutton's property, and so on across Springdale, the old Stockton place. This will bring the terminus of the road on Alexander Street, near the property of Prof. Alexander Ormond and the Pennsylvania Railroad freight station.

A. A. ADVANI AGAIN ARRESTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—Advani, a Hindu, was arrested to-day on the ground that he presented to the California Bank a worthless check on a National bank in Chicago, and that he also presented a worthless draft of £3,000 on London.

Advani's card bears the statement that he is an indigo merchant of Bombay, Bremen, and London.

Anand A. Advani was arrested in Chicago Sept. 23 charged with committing forgeries in Ottawa, Ontario, and it was also said that he was at that time wanted in Hamburg, Germany, for other illegal financial operations. When he was arrested in Chicago he was engaged to Miss Virginia Hudson, a newspaper woman. He was in New York prior to going to Ottawa and was charged with swindling Dadabhov & Co. and R. Brange of the Coffee Exchange Building. To these firms he represented himself as an East Indian Prince.

PLAN OF THE ANTI-BRYAN MEN.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. Oct. 12.—Joseph Willett of Anniston, who made the long talk before Tammany on July 4 and was conspicuous in the recent Van Wyck Presidential boom, was asked to-day why the Eastern Democrats who are opposed to free silver and Bryan were so inactive. He replied:

"The Democrats of the East are not indifferent. They are awaiting the result of the November elections in Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, and other Western States. If those States go Democratic and Maryland, in the East, Republican, the Eastern Democrats will concede that Bryan is the only possibility for the Presidential nomination and will not oppose him. If, on the contrary, the States where Bryan is best known go Republican and Maryland swings into the Democratic column, the Eastern Democracy will again make an effort to re-establish the old alliance between the East and the South, and suggest a man and a platform which they believe would have some chance to win in the country at large."

How to Get the Best Ale.
Order EVANS'—and see that you get it.—Adv.

LAKE TRAFFIC DISTURBED

Struggle Between the Carnegie and Rockefeller Interests.

VESSEL OWNERS MUCH PUT OUT

Several Sales of Steamers Said to Have Fallen Through on Account of the New Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—News that the Carnegie Steel Company has contracted with the American Shipbuilding Company to construct five steel steamers of the eight-thousand-ton class was a disagreeable shock to vessel owners to-day.

The news has a strong bear effect on vessel property, and it was feared several negotiations of the sale of steamers would fall through on that account. The move is the most important made in the iron and steel trade since the Carnegie people went out of the steel rail pool and announced they would sell their product throughout the world.

The five boats will carry during the next season of navigation not less than 1,200,000 tons of ore from Lake Superior to the ore-receiving docks on Lake Erie. This is about 8 per cent. of the total output the present season. With other ships now under construction or under contract, the carrying capacity of the lake fleet will be increased about 15 per cent., and there are still several months for making additional contracts for Winter work.

The report came as a shock to vessel men because they had figured the steel mills could not make steel plates for much more new tonnage because of the accumulation of orders. They saw that the Carnegie people were bound to have a fleet of their own, but so far as the general situation went it did not make any difference how many boats they bought. The carrying capacity would remain the same as it was and it was admittedly below the demands which would be made upon it next season.

Since the opening of navigation the freight on a ton of iron ore from the head of Lake Superior to Lake Erie has jumped from 60 cents to $1.75. With boom prices for iron and steel, the steel companies could afford to pay the advanced rates, but if these high prices were to become anything like permanent it was feared the time was not far distant when the American product would be shut out of foreign fields by the high cost of production.

ROCKEFELLER GETS SHIPS.

Secures Ten Steamers to Carry Ore Next Year at $1.25 a Ton—A Step in His Fight with Carnegie.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 12.—The October Marine Review to-morrow will say a battle of giants in the iron and steel industry has been under way for three or four days past. The cause is a fear of not having enough ships to move the ore product of the Lake Superior region in 1900, which may crowd the 20,000,000-ton mark. Contracts were made to-day with ten steamers to carry ore next season at $1.25 a ton, against 60 cents this season. This means that iron ore will sell at full $2 a ton advance over the prices of the present year.

The contracts with Mitchell & Co. of Cleveland and with Detroit parties were made in the interest of John D. Rockefeller, following close upon the purchase of the whaleback fleet of thirty vessels by the same interest. The Rockefeller interest will be operating sixty-seven steel vessels next season, recent purchases and charters having added 2,500,000 tons to their capacity. This high rate results from a struggle between the Rockefeller and Carnegie interests for supremacy in their dealings with each other.

The Carnegie Company by a shrewd move last Spring managed to fix the contract ore rate at 60 cents, and Rockefeller ships, under contract with the Carnegie Company for a term of years, were forced to accept about that figure for this season's work. The Carnegie Company again stepped in a few days ago and placed an order with the American Ship Building Company for five big steamers. They had also offered $350,000 each for the four largest of the Mitchell ships. But in the meantime the Rockefeller interest had come into full possession of the thirty whalebacks, and then not only prevented the Carnegie Company from buying the Mitchell fleet, but secured a pretty fair corner on the lake freight market through the charter of these vessels.

The American Shipbuilding Company now has on its books for delivery running into July and August of next year orders for twenty-one vessels, the value of which at present prices is about $5,280,000. All but two of these vessels are freighters and they will carry 3,000,000 gross tons in a season.

STEEL PRICES STOP WORK.

Lake Steamer Under Construction Would Cost $50,000 Extra.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The high price of steel plates and a rising market are said to stand in the way of the construction at the South Chicago shipyards of one or more steamers for the Graham & Morton Line and also of a boat for the Northern Michigan Line, to run as a companion to the steamer Illinois.

Such a steamer as the Graham & Morton Company want would cost $50,000 or $75,000 more now than when the normal price of steel plates prevails. Two boats for the Goodrich Line may be delayed also.

ACUTE BARGAIN SALE MANIA.

Room Filled with Unopened Packages Found in Home of Dead Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 12.—Miss Ann Erskine, who died here Wednesday night, was one of the most eccentric of women. She was wealthy, and most of her money was in Government bonds, which were kept in a strong box at her bankers. Every week or so a clerk from the bank would carry the box to her home, and she would examine her papers.

The strangest of her recent eccentricities was her fondness for buying things at bargain sales. She was a close reader of the papers, and when she saw a bargain sale advertised she always ordered her carriage and attended it. She bought freely of everything which happend to strike her fancy. She would always take the parcels home in her carriage. Once she got in the house she lost interest in her purchases. They were piled in a vacant room, and were never even opened.

After her death this room was found nearly filled with these purchases, wrapped and tied just as they were when they left the counters. Not one had been disturbed. There were hundreds of bundles, and the examination of a few showed that they cost thousands of dollars. The contents made up such a hodge-podge of remnants of odds and ends, however, that their value to the estate will be little.

City of Butte Sliding Down Hill.

BUTTE, Mon., Oct. 12.—The startling fact has become evident that for several weeks a large portion of the City of Butte has been sliding down hill. The evidence of it is seen on a number of large buildings and residences, including the county Court House and the residence of United States Senator Clark, which have been cracked and fissured. Geologists express the opinion that the buildings damaged are situated on a seam of rock earth along which a cleavage is taking place.

TO ANSWER EXPANSIONISTS.

Chicago Anti-Imperialism Conference to Listen to Bourke Cockran, Carl Schurz, and Others.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 12.—Imperialism and expansion, to which President McKinley pledged the Government anew last Monday night at the Chicago Day banquet at the Auditorium, will be accorded more attention next week, when a great conference opens at Central Music Hall, in this city. Mr. McKinley, Secretary Root, Secretary Smith, and the others will be answered by Bourke Cockran, Carl Schurz, J. Sterling Morton, and Senator Mason.

Before the opening of the conference the leaders will hold sessions Monday and Tuesday in Apollo Hall, to effect a permanent organization. This done, public meetings will be inaugurated. At the first J. Sterling Morton and Carl Schurz will be the orators. Wednesday afternoon Senator Mason will make a set speech in opposition to the policy of the Government. On the same platform Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati will speak in opposition to the subjugation of the Filipinos.

The principal speaker Wednesday night will be W. Bourke Cockran.

BANKERS DECRY FILIPINO WAR.

Ohio Meeting Loudly Opposes an Indorsement of McKinley's Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 12.—Contrary to all expectations, a resolution to indorse President McKinley's stand on the Philippine question met with a storm of opposition at a meeting of the Ohio bankers today.

The matter was brought up by the Committee on Resolutions. The report declared in favor of sound money, and that the association should refuse to lend its aid to trusts, and went on record for the repeal of the bankruptcy law.

Banker T. W. Eoff of Findlay offered a minority report to the effect that the association congratulated the Government on the manner in which the war in the Philippines was being conducted, and that it should extend its hearty support to the Government in carrying out the present policy. A discussion followed.

Mr. Eoff then offered to withdraw his report if any one objected, and cries all over the hall of "I oppose it!" caused its hasty withdrawal.

TO HONOR WHITELAW REID.

Princeton to Confer a Degree Upon Him on Anniversary Day.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINETON, N. J., Oct. 12.—Princeton University is to celebrate its 153d anniversary on Saturday, the 21st inst. The guest of honor will be Whitelaw Reid, ex-Minister to France and member of the Peace Commission. Mr. Reid will also deliver the address of the day, which will be on some topic of public affairs. Last year President Gilmore of Johns Hopkins was the speaker, and the year before Grover Cleveland. Mr. Reid is to have the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon him by the university. President Patton, in referring to the commemoration day arrangements, said:

"We feel very much gratified to secure so able and distinguished a man as Mr. Reid for commemoration day. We have received news that Admiral Dewey will be unable to be with us, but we have definite assurance that he will visit the institution some time in the near future."

The arrangements have not been fully completed, but Mr. Cleveland and other prominent men probably will be among the invited guests.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY GUIDE.

Representative Dumond of Massachusetts Legislature Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 12.—J. B. Dumond of 92 Springfield Street, Boston, was accidentally shot and killed by his guide this forenoon while hunting for deer at Messer Pond, twenty-three miles from Grindstone Station, on the line of the Bangor and Arocstook Railroad.

Mr. Dumond, who was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, came to Maine early in the week in company with State Senator Charles H. Innes and Representative F. H. Krebs, both of Boston, looking for big game. They put up at the camp of William Woods, and engaged as guide William L. Hobbs of Bangor, one of the most experienced men in the Maine woods, who had acted as guide for Mr. Dumond for the past nine years on the latter's trips to the game regions. At 9 o'clock A. M. to-day the party started out after deer, Mr. Dumond and Mr. Innes taking one direction and Mr. Krebs and the guide another.

The guide saw a deer and fired, but missed. Soon the guide saw what he supposed was another deer, and again fired. It was a fatal mistake, for the bullet hit Mr. Dumond, who fell mortally wounded. The color of his sweater caused the mistake. The bullet passed entirely through his body, penetrating the abdomen and coming out at the spine. He died in half an hour, and his last words were: "Don't blame Billy," meaning the guide.

SCHEME TO ROB POOLROOMS.

Plan to Send Results at Latonia Here by Telephone Foiled.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—A carefully planned scheme to get the better of the many poolrooms in New York by a gang of Eastern sharpers has been foiled by the watchfulness of the Latonia officials, and the story came to light to-day. Plans had been laid to send the results of the Latonia races to New York by long-distance telephone, and everything was in readiness to give New York poolrooms a scorching when the Latonia people got wind of the affair. Before anything could be done to catch the schemers they disappeared.

Last week two well-dressed young men rented a room in a cottage outside the grounds. A room facing the grand stand was secured, the scheme being so arranged that a confederate could signal the winners from the stand. The two strangers had a long-distance telephone put in their room, and went to the expense of having special poles and wire strung to the cottage. It was their intention as soon as a horse won at Latonia to have the confederate in the grand stand signal the result to the man in the cottage, who would have his line open and ready to talk to another confederate in New York. The latter would get the winner, and rush his fellow-sharpers to the pool rooms to bet on the horse that had already won. It was figured that the official result would be beaten by about five minutes.

H. C. Payne Unconscious in the Street.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct 12.—Henry C. Payne, National Republican Committeeman of Wisconsin, fell unconscious from an attack of vertigo on his way home on Astor Street at 6 o'clock this evening. He was alone at the time. A little boy found him lying against a tree on the outer edge of the sid

says that Conyngham Greene and his staff will leave to-morrow by two special trains.

"Martial law was proclaimed at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and British residents without permits must leave the Transvaal within eight days."

NATIVE UPRISINGS THREATENED.

Boers Said to Have Arranged with a Chief to Take Up Arms.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—According to a dispatch from Cape Town, it is asserted there that the Boers have arranged with Chief Linch-We, a prominent chief on the northwestern border, to take up arms against Great Britain.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 12.—It is alleged that the Free State Boers have been endeavoring to induce the Basutos to cross the Caledon River and consent to a conference in the belief that they favor the Transvaal, but it is understood that the Basutos ridicule the idea.

At a late meeting of the paramount chief of the tribe with the Resident Commissioner of Maseru, the chief was most pronounced in asserting the firm loyalty of the Basutos, and, although pleasant words may have been exchanged, the authorities are confident that an alliance between the Boers and Basutos is impossible.

MOVEMENT OF BRITISH TROOPS

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Mafeking, under to-day's date, says that Col. Baden-Powell has just sent a strong British force from Mafeking toward the border, with field guns and ambulances, presumably with a view of occupying advantageous defensive high ground.

The movement is held to indicate that Col. Baden-Powell is not only prepared for sharp fighting, but probably expects it at that point.

A dispatch from Durban says the arrangements for forming an Outlander corps have been completed.

MAFEKING, Oct. 12.—Half a battery of artillery from Kimberly has just arrived. The police at the outlying stations have been ordered to concentrate within the town limits. No one is allowed to leave either by road or train without special permission, which is not granted to any able-bodied male. Nearly all the women and children have left. Confidence in their ability to repulse the Boers is increasing among the British.

KIMBERLY, Oct. 12.—The authorities of Mafeking are hourly expecting an attack, in which event the wires between Mafeking and Kimberly will be cut, and information entirely shut off.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 12.—All the available troops of the garrison of the Cape District were dispatched to a point nearer the Western border last night.

DURBAN, Oct. 12.—The Imperial Reserves in Natal have been called out.

Everybody has left Charlestown, the last train bringing away the railway staff to Newcastle, while the exodus from Newcastle also continues.

The Fifth Dragoons arrived this morning from India, landed immediately and at once proceeded to the front.

PORT ELIZABETH, Cape Colony, Oct. 12—The railway authorities have ordered the stoppage of all goods beyond Norval's Point, on the Cape Colony side of the Orange River.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 12.—The military authorities here are active in view of the Transvaal situation. Lord Seymour has issued an order for all the reserve men in and about Halifax to be prepared to shoulder guns and go to the Cape if necessary. By to-day the whole reserve force here was notified of the War Department's instructions. The order to the reserves simply states that they may be required to go to the Cape. There are several hundred reserves in Halifax.

THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

Cabinet Meets, but Decides Nothing—Volunteers May Be Called.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 12.—The Cabinet was in session all day discussing the question of sending a Canadian contingent to the Transvaal. At the close of the meeting one of the Ministers said that no decision had been reached.

There is very little doubt that the course to be pursued by the Government will be to open a special service list, by which volunteers may be enrolled for service for a specified period in her Majesty's imperial army.

In special cases this action has been taken in Canada before. When it was decided to send a military contingent to the Yukon volunteers were asked for, notwithstanding that the contingent was not to go outside the Dominion.

The Militia Department has arrangements well enough advanced and of such nature that 500 men could be dispatched at about a week's notice.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CHARTERED.

Chesapeake and Ohio's Largest Liner Taken as a Transport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 12.—The Chesapeake and Ohio steamship Rapidan, the largest vessel of the company's transatlantic fleet, has been chartered by the British Government for its transport service in connection with the Transvaal war. The Rapidan is a fine ship of 4,777 tons net. It is said that some of the other ships engaged in the London and Liverpool trade from this port may also be pressed into service. It is understood that the Chesapeake and Ohio will receive a large sum for the use of its vessels. The Rapidan is to be used for transporting troops. In addition to her immense cargo capacity, she has room between decks for 800 cattle or mules.

TEXT OF THE BRITISH REPLY.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The following is the text of the British reply to the Boer ultimatum:

"Chamberlain to Milner, High Commissioner. Sent 10:45 P. M., Oct. 10, 1899. Her Majesty Government have received with great care the peremptory demands of the South African Republic, conveyed in your telegram of Oct. 9. You will inform the Government of the South African Republic, in reply, that the condftions demanded by the Goevrnment of the South African Republic are such as her Majesty's Government deem it impossible to discuss."

FRANCE NOTIFIED OF THE WAR.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Secretary Van der Hoeven of the Transvaal European Agency officially notified the French Government this morning that a state of war between the South African Republic and Great Britain exists and has existed since last evening.

CABLE CENSORSHIP ESTABLISHED

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, announces that no code messages will be accepted for Cape Town.

The Commercial Cable Company issues the following notice: "We are advised that the Cape Town Government has decided to at once suspend the acceptance, transmission, and delivery of telegrams in code or cipher to, from, or within the Cape Colony, except those emanating from the Government. A censorship is to be established.

"The Natal Administration announces that a military censorship has been established over messages to and from Natal. Telegrams in code will not be accepted without the production of the code for verification.

"The Portuguese Administration announces that secret language is prohibited in private telegrams to and from the Azores and Madeira."

NO AMERICAN MEDIATION.

State Department Says There Is Nothing in Rules of International Usage to Justify an Offer.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The following official statement was issued by the State Department to-day:

"The President has received a large number of petitions, signed by many citizens of distinction, requesting him to tender the mediation of the United States to settle the differences existing between the Government of Great Britain and that of the Transvaal. He has received other petitions on the same subject, some of them desiring him to make common cause with Great Britain to redress the wrongs alleged to have been suffered by the Outlanders, and especially by American citizens in the Transvaal, and others wishing him to assist the Boers against alleged aggressions.

"It is understood that the President does not think it expedient to take action in any of these directions. As to taking sides with either party to the dispute it is not to be thought of. As to mediation, the President has received no intimation from either of the countries interested that the mediation of the United States would be accepted, and in the absence of such intimation from both parties, there is nothing in the rules of international usage to justify an offer of mediation in the present circumstances.

"It is known that the President sincerely hopes and desires that hostilities may be avoided, but if unfortunately they should come to pass, the efforts of this Government will be directed—as they are at present—to seeing that neither our National interests nor those of our citizens shall suffer unnecessary injury."

The following telegram was sent to the President yesterday as a result of the mass meeting on Wednesday at Carnegie Hall, held for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Boers:

"Immense mass meeting of Americans at Carnegie Hall, New York, Oct. 11, requests that the good offices or mediation of the United States shall be offered to Great Britain and the South African Republic in favor of peaceful settlement of their troubles. A full copy of resolutions will at once be mailed to you.

"AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Chairman.
GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN, Secretary."

FREE STATE DECLARES ITSELF.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—In reply to the formal inquiry of Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, President Steyn of the Orange Free State announces that that State will make common cause with the Transvaal.

O'BEIRNE MAY SEE THE PRESIDENT.

Transvaal Representative Waiting at Minneapolis for an Interview.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 12.—The coming of President McKinley to Minneapolis has brought here three informal Commissioners in behalf of the Transvaal Republic, in the persons of Gen. James R. O'Beirne of New York, J. W. Vander Hoogt of Baltimore, and J. E. Robin of New York. They registered at the West Hotel this morning, and, while admitting that they had come to see the President, absolutely declined to discuss their mission. Gen. O'Beirne was commissioned by the Transvaal Government some time ago to act as Consul General of the South African Republic to the United States, but the State Department declined to recognize him.

The President's day is so full of engagements that it is not likely the Commissioners will get an opportunity to see him until very late, and he may even decline to see them at all. It is supposed, however, that they are here to plead with him in the matter of mediation between the warring Governments.

AD INTERIM AGENTS NAMED.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Colonial Office announces officially that Mr. Macrum, the United States Consul in Pretoria, with the consent of his Government, has taken charge of British interests in the Transvaal.

The afternoon papers express great satisfaction that the American Government has undertaken to protect British interests in Boerdom. They say that the Americans are certain to show the same tact and devotion in discharging the responsibility which aroused the enthusiasm of "our kin beyond the sea" when the British undertook a similar task in their behalf.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 12.—At the request of the Government of the South African Republic, the Dutch Consul General in London, Dr. H. S. J. Maas, will take charge of the interests of the Transvaal in Great Britain.

A REMINDER TO AMERICANS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Henry Herbert Asquith, former Home Secretary, speaking at Newburgh this evening on the Transvaal situation and referring to the attitude abroad, said:

"The Americans have not forgotten, and I believe they will not forget, the attitude which this country, almost alone among the nations, assumed toward them recently when they were enduring times of crisis and emergency similar to those which seem now before us. The sympathy shown in those hours of danger and need engendered a warmth of gratitude, and, I might also say, a tenderness of sentiment, which is no less genuine and strong between the nations than between individuals.

"Look back two years, there is nothing which we have more reason to congratulate ourselves upon, nothing that has added more to our international assets, than the fact that we established this tie of affectionate reciprocal sympathy with our great kindred nation beyond the Atlantic."

Anti-British Feeling in Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—There is no abatement in the anti-English feeling on the Continent. The Times's Berlin correspondent declares that the German Nation, as a whole, is pro-Boer and unfriendly, and that there would be rejoicing on all hands if Great Britain should suffer disaster or damage, just as the people were ready to rejoice had America suffered defeat at the hands of Spain. Advices from Vienna report that at an anti-Semitic meeting there, Burgomaster Lueger included both the United States and Great Britain in a charge of ruthlessness and thirst for gold, especially critidising America in her economic dealings with Europe. Herr Lueger, in the course of his speech, paid homage to the patriotism and love of liberty displayed by the Boers.

Ocean Freight Rates Higher.

A steamship freight broker said yesterday that the South African troubles had raised freight rates on steamers bound from this port to the Cape 5s. a ton. This is due in part to the chartering of some eighty vessels by the British Government. As most of them have been taken from the Atlantic trade, transatlantic freight rates have been affected. In the last two weeks freights to United Kingdom ports have gone up from 25 to 30 per cent. The latest vessel at this port to be chartered by the British Government is the new steamship British Princess of the Phoenix Line.

Krueger Thanks English Friends.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—President Krüger has cabled the Transvaal European Agent as follows, from Pretoria, under date of Oct. 11: "Please convey the heartfelt thanks of the Government of the South African Republic to their friends in England for the courageous way in which they have defended the cause of right. Whatever the outcome may be, the two republics will always gratefully bear in mind the assistance and support shown them in these critical days."

Premier Schreiner's Appeal.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 12.—In the Cape House of Assembly to-day the Premier, Mr. W. P. Schreiner, made an impassioned appeal to the country and the press to preserve the peace. It is asserted that Mr. Schreiner refused to sign the proclamation of the Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, declaring all persons abetting the enemy in a state of war against Great Britain to be guilty of treason.

500 Britishers Apply to Remain.

PRETORIA, Oct. 11.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—Five hundred Britishers have applied to the Landdrest to remain in Pretoria. Permits to those considered eligible will be granted only after the proclamation of martial law. In many instances different members of the same family are taking opposite sides, so that the hostilities will be in the nature of civil war.

Half Pay for Lipton's Men.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Directors of Sir Thomas Lipton's Company have decided to acquiesce in a suggestion cabled by him from New York that all reservists on the company's pay rolls be given half pay during their absence and be reinstated in the company's employ after hostilities have ended.

May Charge Irishmen with Treason.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Sun of this city prints a rumor that the Government will prosecute certain Irish members of the House of Commons on charges of high treason in consequence of their pro-Boer attitude.

Conyngham Greene Leaves Pretoria.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 13.—News has been received here that the British Diplomatic Agent in the Transvaal, Conyngham Greene, paid his formal farewell visits to President Krüger and the high Boer officials at Pretoria last evening.

THE MARVEX GLOVE.
(Registered.)
IN PIQUÉ GLACÉ.
Sold Exclusively by
B. Altman & Co.

A Delagoa Bay Rumor.

VIENNA, Oct. 12.—A Vienna paper publishes the report that the combined German and British squadrons will sail from Lisbon for Delagoa Bay shortly.

Subscription for Refugees.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Five of the leading South African firms in London have subscribed £5,000 each to the Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the refugees.

WHAT MR. COCKRAN MEANT.

That in England Catholics Cannot Hold Certain Offices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A sense of justice impels me to draw the attention of your readers to the gross misstatement of Mr. Bourke Cockran at last night's meeting in Carnegie Hall in favor of peace in the Transvaal.

The honorable gentleman said that a Catholic could not hold office in England. Can we believe that a man of Mr. Cockran's position has forgotten Mr. O'Connell's successful struggle for Catholic equality, or that he does not know what the religious belief is of the present Lord Chief Justice of England, of the Marquis of Ripon, late Viceroy of India; of Lord Llandaff, formerly Mr. Matthews, late Home Secretary, and that other equally well-known Catholics hold office at present? J. McI.

Produce Exchange, New York, Oct. 12, 1899.

All of the newspapers yesterday reported Mr. Cockran as having said that in England Catholics cannot hold office. When Mr. Cockran's attention was called to these reports, he said:

"It is possible I said so, for all the newspapers appear to have caught it in that way. Obviously it is incorrect. What I intended to say was that in England Catholics cannot hold certain offices."

Ford—Quin.

Worthington Chauncey Ford of Brooklyn, ex-Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, married at Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Miss Bess Fillmore Quin, who was his confidential clerk while he was at the head of the Bureau of Statistics. The ceremony was performed in St. Thomas's Church, only the bride's intimate friends being invited. Mrs. Ford was born in Washington and was educated there. She entered the civil service, and was assigned to the Bureau of Statistics before Mr. Ford became its head. He had her salary increased to $1,500 a year and made her his confidential clerk. Her father was at one time Librarian of the Interior Department.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Engineer C. R. Roelker, United States Navy, and Commander John Schouler, United States Navy.

ASTOR—T. E. Ivens, London, and ex-Congressman C. H. Osgood, Maine.

BUCKINGHAM—B. F. Clyde of the Clyde Steamship Line, Philadelphia, and Col. C. M. Van Slyck, Providence.

CAMBRIDGE.—Dr. Falcke, Germany, Consul at Havana, and Randall Davidson, Montreal.

ENDICOTT—R. P. Timmonds, Jamaica.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. P. C. Cheney, New Hampshire; Mrs. Frank Hatton, Washington; ex-Attorney General W. H. H. Miller, Indianapolis, and State Senator L. D. Plympton, Connecticut.

GILSEY—William Woon, Honolulu.

GRAND—S. Strauss, London.

HOFFMAN—Commander Frank Rodgers, United States Navy; Charles E. Rowe, London; Maxwell Tod, London; T. Karpo, Singapore; Col. A. M. Dickinson, Waterbury, Conn.

HOLLAND—Andrew Pringle, Scotland.

IMPERIAL—G. A. Loredo, Peru.

MANHATTAN—Davis Ingliss, Liverpool; A. Morosoff, Russia; John Boone, Manchester, England; Col. Jay, London; Lee Norman, Ireland, and John W. Reid, London.

MURRAY HILL—Count Ernesto Enrico Odazio, Milan, Italy, and M. d'Aubigne, London.

NETHERLAND—William Rushton, London; E. C. Farquhar, London, and A. Hazlewood Lory, London.

WALDORF—Charles Jernick, London; H. P. Glen, Dublin; F. M. Carnegie, Pittsburg; O. Leyde, Germany, and Capt. Berleley H. Thomas, London; R. H. Wood, Edinburgh.

WESTMINSTER—Arthur Sherwell, London, and N. Salinas, Nicaragua.

PARK AVENUE—Col. J. B. Beach, Saratoga.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, furs; Hotel Albert.

Brown, Martin Co., Forth Worth, Texas; H. J. Weltman, white goods, laces, clothing, and furnishing goods; E. J. Manson, dry goods; 77 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Butler Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Murray, tinware; 495 Broadway; Gilsey House.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. S. Jones, linens, white goods, ladies and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Heilbrun, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; W. C. Houtz, dress goods; 56 Worth Street; Stuart House.

David, A., Wilmington, N. C.; A. David, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Doggett Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. A. Leiter, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Foster & Foster, Saginaw, Mich.; C. C. Foster, dry goods; Stuart House.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. A. Stern, dry goods and notions; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. A. Frear, general buyer; Hotel Imperial.

"Globe, The," Harrisburg, Penn.; M. Strauss, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Gross, Strauss & Co., Worcester, Mass.; H. J. Gross, notions 138 Spring Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Harris-Emery Dry Goods Company, Des Moines, Iowa; E. S. Pendleton, dress goods, silks, cloaks, suits, and muslin underwear; 47 Leonard Street, Hotel Albert.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Cooper, linens and white goods; 377 Broadway; Stuart House.

Kaufman Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

May Shoe and Clothing Company, Denver, Col.; D. May, clothing and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Mosby, Wilkinson, Epps & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. M. Wilkinson, white goods, linens, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. H. Neal, dry goods, cloths, and carpets, 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Rice, Stix & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Wheeler, notions; 53 Frankfort Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Rice, Stix & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Elseman, domestics, &c.; A. Young, dress goods; 53 Franklin Street.

Rothschild, Levi, & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Hoffman House.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. S. Schloss, woolens; 762 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. P. Briggs, crockery; F. W. Lovick, linens; 454 Broome Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. J. Harkness, holiday novelties; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Strong, Lee & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. B. Henrion, hosiery; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Taylor, John R., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. Taylor, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweller, blankets and linens; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

INSURANCE LICENSE REVOKED.

Kentucky Deprives the Mutual Reserve Fund of Privileges.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 12.—Insurance Commissioner W. H. Stone has issued a notice to the effect that all authority granted by the department at Frankfort to the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York has been revoked and all licenses issued from Frankfort to this company are also revoked.

Blinded by Mishap While Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Oct. 12.—Albert H. Golley of Rome was shot in the face while hunting woodcock with W. P. Rayland of Rome near Ava this morning. He will lose both eyes. A bird flew past Rayland, and he turned and fired at it. The charge of No. 10 shot centred on Golley's face. Rayland is a well-known trap shooter.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT YIELD

Agricultural Department Gives Figures from European Sources.

TOTAL 2,500 MILLION BUSHELS

Hungarian Ministry Thinks Crop Year 1899-1900 Consumption May Exceed Production.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Statistics, has issued a circular of the world's grain crops in 1899, in which chief attention is paid to the wheat supply. The circular presents three estimates of the world's wheat crop of 1899. One is that of the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, another that of the well-known London grain trade journal, Beerbohm's Evening Corn Trade List, and the third that of the Bulletin des Halles, published in Paris.

With the first are presented estimates of the consumption stocks on hand from last year, and imports and exports of the various countries. The Hungarian estimate and that of the Bulletin des Halles were expressed in hectoliters, and those of Beerbohm in quarters of 480 pounds. The two former are reduced to Winchester bushels and the latter to bushels of 60 pounds. The quantities are therefore not strictly comparable, but they are as nearly so as they could be made without a knowledge of the average weight of the hectoliter (or the weight assumed therefor) for each country.

In a table which is given are comprised all three of these estimates, along with the figures of the Department of Agriculture for 1898, quantities in each case being expressed to the nearest million bushels. It also embraces in the same form the estimates of the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture on stocks, consumption, and imports or exports. The Department of Agriculture for 1898 gives the estimate of production of the wheat supply for 1898, in millions of bushels, as 2,907.

The countries included in this estimate are: Importing—United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Spain, Portugal, Greece. Exporting—Russia, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, (Europe and Asia,) India, United States, Canada, Argentina, Chile, Australasia, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, and these countries, omited by the Hungarian Ministry in its 1899 report: Switzerland, Persia, Cape Colony, Uruguay, Mexico, Japan, Cyprus.

The omission of these latter countries marks obviously a difference in the estimates of the Hungarian Ministry in its 1899 report as compared to the figures given by Beerbohm and the Bulletin Des Halles for the current year, but setting aside minor differences, the following world's total by one estimate are given as follows:

	Millions of Bushels.
Estimate Department of Agriculture, 1898	2,798
Estimate Beerbohm's Corn Trade List, 1899	2,393
Estimate Bulletin des Halles, 1899	2,489
Estimate Hungarian Ministry, 1899	2,453 to 2,477

The circular, in another method of comparison, based partially on the difference of measurement, the omission of Trans-Caucasia, and the mean between minimum and maximum estimates plus figures for omitted countries, gives this table:

	Millions of Bushels.
Estimate Department of Agriculture, 1898	2,867
Supplemented Estimate of Beerbohm, 1899	2,540
Supplemented Estimate Bulletin des Halles, 1899	2,554
Supplemented Bulletin Hungarian Ministry, 1899	2,526

The mean of the three estimates for 1899 is 2,540,000,000 bushels, and the differences between this mean and the estimate for 1898 is 327,000,000 bushels, a reduction of about one-eighth as compared with last year's crop.

As regards the Southern Hemisphere, the last crop of the Argentine Republic has been put by an official estimate—that of 1898-9—at 90,000,000 bushels. The crop of Uruguay for 1898-9 was 7,000,000 bushels. For Chile no authentic figures are at hand. The figures set down for Australasia for 1899 are all below the official ones for the crop year of 1898-9, which slightly exceed 56,000,000 Winchester bushels.

As regards the crop of 1899 for countries in the Northern Hemisphere, there is little official information available for comparison with the estimates given in the table. The crop of Russia, which next to that of the United States is the largest in the world, is undoubtedly much smaller than that of last year if the official figures as to the latter be accepted.

Preliminary official figures for 1899, as announced by telegraph, make the crop 661,000,000 poods, or 398,000,000 bushels of sixty pounds. This figure exceeds the highest one given in the table—that of the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture—by 29,000,000 bushels, and falls only 61,000,000 bushels below the crop of 1898, if are omitted from the figures for that year the 40,000,000 bushels unofficially credited to Trans-Caucasia, a part of the empire for which it may be presumed no estimate is included in the official figures for 1899.

Beerbohm's estimate makes the Russian crop of 1899 in European Russia and Siberia smaller than that of 1898 by 104,000,000 bushels.

Next in importance to the wheat crop of Russia is that of France. The Agricultural Department gives the figure for 1898 at 372,000,000 bushels. For 1899 Beerbohm gives 328,000,000 bushels, Bulletin des Halles, 347,000,000 bushels, and the Hungarian Ministry, 326,000,000 to 335,000,000 bushels.

The average estimates for India are 233,000,000 bushels. In regard to Hungary the figures of the Ministry are materially higher than other estimates, being 148,000,000 against 145,000,000 for the Bulletin Des Halles and 136,000,000 for Beerbohm.

In the United States, which leads the world's production, the figures as given for 1898 by the Department of Agriculture are 675,000,000 bushels. Beerbohm for 1899 estimates 520,000,000, Bulletin des Halles 525,000,000, and the Hungarian Ministry 499,000,000 to 505,000,000.

The difference between the Hungarian estimate and the other two in respect to the crop of the United States is partly offset in the grand total by differences in the opposite direction for a number of countries, chiefly of minor importance, the most important being Turkey, for which the Hungarian estimate is 91,000,000 to 96,000,000 bushels, against 84,000,000 and 72,000,000 estimated by Beerbohm and the Bulletin des Halles, respectively.

Comparing the estimates for 1899 with those of the same authorities for 1898, the reductions in the world's wheat crop appear to be as below:

	Millions of Bushels.
According to Beerbohm	377
According to Bulletin des Halles	291
According to the Hungarian Ministry	312

In the estimate of the Hungarian Ministry of the stocks from previous crop year, the amount is given as from 180 to 182 million bushels. The consumption for the crop year 1899 to 1900 is estimated at 2,541 to 2,624 million bushels.

The estimates of the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture for the other grain crops are given below by grand totals for the world:

Rye—Total production from 1,290,300,000 to 1,292,600,000 bushels; stocks, 24,700,000 bushels; consumption, 1,332,200,000 to 1,375,300,000 bushels; deficit, 46,300,000 to 51,600,000 bushels.

Barley—Total production, 881,900,000 to 893,900,000 bushels, not supplemented by stocks. Consumption, 960,600,000 to 1,027,000,000 bushels. Deficit, 94,500,000 bushels.

Oats—Total production, 2,552,100,000 to 2,607,500,000 bushels. Stocks, 56,800,000 bushels. Consumption, 2,625,600,000 to 2,734,900,000 bushels. Deficit, 37,700,000 to 43,700,000 bushels.

Maize — Total production, 2,715,600,000 to 2,775,200,000 bushels; stocks, 60,500,000 bushels; consumption, 2,642,800,000 to 2,774,500,000 bushels; surplus, 59,000,000 bushels.

PERIOD OF REGISTRATION

Changes in the Law Under Which Voters Enroll.

AN EXTENSION OF THE HOURS

Substitution of a Secret Declaration of Party Allegiance for Open Announcement to Inspectors.

The period of registration for the November election, which is also the period of enrollment for next year's primaries, begins to-day. There will be four days in which legally qualified voters may register and enroll—two this week, to-day and to-morrow, and two next week, Friday, Oct. 20, and Saturday, Oct. 21.

Several changes in the law affecting registration and enrollment were made by the last Legislature. Chief among these are the extension of the hours and the substitution of a secret declaration of party allegiance by card for the open announcement to the Election Inspectors. Formerly the registration places were open only from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. This time they will be open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.—fifteen hours instead of thirteen.

Last year voters who wished to enroll in order to vote in the primaries had to state to the Election Inspectors openly with what party they wished to enroll. This time each applicant for registration will be handed an envelope and an enrollment blank, printed on white paper, containing the following oath:

I, who have placed a mark underneath the party emblem hereunder of my choice, do solemnly declare that I have this day registered as a voter for the next ensuing election, and that I am a qualified voter of the election district in which I have so registered, and that my residence address is as stated by me at the time I so registered; that I am in general sympathy with the principles of the party with which I have designated by my mark hereunder; that it is my intention to support generally at the next general election, State or National, the nominees of such party for State or National offices; that I have not polled nor participated in any primary election or convention of any other party since the first day of last year. The word "party" as used herein means a political organization which at the last preceding election of a Governor polled at least 10,000 votes for Governor.

Under this appear the regular party emblems, followed by a circle like that on a regular election ballot. The elector enters the booth, makes a cross mark under the emblem of the party with which he desires to enroll, puts the blank thus marked in the envelope, and, coming out, hands the envelope sealed to the Inspector, who deposits it in a box provided for the purpose. The process is exactly the same as that involved in voting a blanket ballot, except that instead of being folded, the enrollment blank is sealed in an envelope.

These envelopes will remain in the custody of the Bureau of Elections until Tuesday, Nov. 14, a week after the day of election, when they will be opened and the name of the party designated by each elector entered against his name in the enrollment book. This enrollment must be completed before Dec. 15.

No elector is compelled to enroll. If he declines to enroll, he may return the blank and envelope to the Inspector, who must seal the envelope with the blank inside and deposit it in the ballot box.

Circulars of instruction, calling the attention of Election Inspectors to the enrollment provisions of the amended law were sent out yesterday by Superintendent Rodenbough of the Bureau of Elections.

State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh also issued an address to the officers of election throughout the Metropolitan district, demanding their "active cooperation for myself and deputies in the enforcement of the provisions of the election law, especially in relation to the registration of electors." The State Superintendent adds: "I shall hold each of you responsible to the law for any neglect, failure, or refusal to properly perform the duties of your office. Any complaint of this nature made by any citizen, or by my deputies will be promptly presented by me through the Attorney General to the Grand Jury."

Registration for the general election in November begins to-day. The polling places will be open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MUNICIPAL COURT JUSTICES.

Republican Candidates Chosen—An Informal Conference.

Conventions for the nomination of Republican candidates for Justices of the municipal courts were held in the ten districts last night. Early in the day an informal conference of Republicans and Independents took place in the office of President Quigg of the Republican County Committee, where it was decided to leave the judicial nominations to the district committees of the Citizens' Union and the Republican Party.

In two of the districts—the First and the Fifth—the conditions were unable to reach a conclusion, so adjournments were taken until to-night. In the Fifth, ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, although a Democrat, was regarded with much favor, but the convention adjourned until to-night, so that another effort might be made to get a Republican to accept the nomination. The general impression last night was that Mr. Campbell will be selected.

The following nominations were made:

Second District—Alfred E. Ommen, Rep.
Third District—Oliver C. Semple, Cit. Union.
Fourth District—Charles Schwick, Rep.
Sixth District—Benjamin Barker, Rep. and Cit. Union.
Seventh District—John B. Panner, Rep.
Eighth District—John Jeroloman, Rep.
Ninth District—Samuel Strasburger, Rep.
Tenth District—Louis C. Whiton, Rep.

RICHMOND DEMOCRATS' CHOICE.

Convention Makes Nominations and Points Out Consolidation Benefits.

The Democrats in Richmond Borough held their convention at the German Club Rooms, Stapleton, yesterday, and nominated a county ticket. It was the most harmonious convention ever held on Staten Island. Dr. John L. Feeny presided. Stephen D. Stevens of Castleton was nominated for his fourth term as County Judge. Edward M. Muller, son of Congressman Nicholas Muller of Castleton, was nominated for County Clerk; George C. Metcalf of Southfield for Assembly, and John J. Vaughn of Westfield received the nomination for Alderman.

At the Municipal Convention held in the evening John J. Kenny was renominated in the First District, and George W. Stake of Middletown in the Second Judicial District. The following resolutions were adopted:

That while the benefits to be derived from consolidation have not been fully realized because of the imperfections of the charter and the spirit of conservatism which must be observed in a prudent administration of a new form of government, a great good has already been accomplished and will be rapidly attained. Our school system, formerly a disconnected and unorganized mass, is now a well-disciplined department.

The taxes, though apparently high, are not so high in fact, as the bills now rendered are for two years, and the increase has been caused by the unwarranted, unjust, and wrongful act of the State Board of Assessors, who have increased the value of the Borough of Richmond $800,000.

The convention also passed resolutions advocating municipal ownership of ferries, and eulogized Congressman Nicholas Muller for his work in being responsible for the light bills, and thereby having the darkened streets of Staten Island illuminated.

Brooklyn Citizens' Union Ticket.

The Citizens' Union of Brooklyn has nominated the following ticket: For Sheriff, Jacob Neu; for Register, James R. Howe; for County Clerk, William P. Ferguson; for District Attorney, John F. Clarke; for County Treasurer, George W. Bristol. Neu and Howe are Republicans, Clarke is a Democrat, and Ferguson and Bristol are Citizens' Union men.

TICKET IN WESTCHESTER.

Republican Convention Makes Nominations and Provides for Rules in the Interest of Harmony.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The Westchester County Republicans held their county convention to-day for the purpose of nominating candidates for County Treasurer and Town Coroners.

The convention was called to order by Frank V. Millard, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, who recommended on behalf of the committee the name of ex-County Judge Isaac N. Mills of Mount Vernon for Chairman.

As the name of William Archer of Mount Vernon was also presented to the convention a vote had to be taken, which proved an opportunity for the rival Ward and Burns factions to test their strength in the convention, each being representatives of the factions respectively, Mills of the Ward and Archer of the Burns faction.

The vote resulted in 111 for Mills and 95 for Archer, being a majority for Mills, or the Ward faction, and there was great rejoicing over the same by the victors.

Joseph Hudson of Peekskill and Robert Coward of Rye were elected Secretaries.

A committee of five, of which Joseph B. See was Chairman, was appointed to decide the contest in the First District of the First Ward in Yonkers. The contest was over an alleged marked ballot. The committee reported that it was not a marked ballot. The convention adopted the report.

James W. Husted offered a resolution providing for a new system of representation on the County Committee. The new scheme, which was adopted, provides for one member to represent the town for each 1,000 votes, and one for every fraction over 500 votes in the respective towns as based on the last Gubernatorial vote polled for Theodore Roosevelt.

The following resolution, which was offered by ex-Congressman B. L. Fairchild of the Burns faction and seconded by William L. Ward, the head of the Ward faction, all in the interest of harmony in the Republican Party in the county, was adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That a committee of eight be appointed by the Chairman of this convention, one of whom shall be the Hon. William L. Ward, and three to be appointed on the nomination of the Hon. William L. Ward, and one of whom shall be the Hon. J. Irving Burns, and three to be appointed on the nomination of the Hon. J. Irving Burns, and that said committee, when so appointed, is hereby instructed to draft and adopt a constitution, rules, and by-laws for the government of the Republican Party of Westchester County.

In conformity with the resolution Mr. Ward named as his three men on the committee L. F. Crumb, James H. Moran, and Theodore H. Silkman. Mr. Burns named James M. Hunt, Benjamin J. Fairchild, and John F. Jenkins.

The convention then renominated Francis M. Carpenter for County Treasurer by acclamation.

For the offices of Coroner were nominated Dr. A. T. Banning of Mount Vernon and Dr. J. A. Schafmeister of Sing Sing. The convention then adjourned after adopting resolutions indorsing the National Administration and that of Gov. Roosevelt.

NOMINATION FOR ASSEMBLY.

Yonkers Democrats Name Gen. Sherman's Nephew for Mayor.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The Republicans of the First Assembly District of Westchester County held their convention here to-night and nominated Walter F. Allerton of Mount Vernon for Assembly. There was no opposition.

The Democratic city primaries were held to-night, and Thomas Ewing, Jr., son of Gen. Ewing and nephew of Gen. Sherman, was nominated for Mayor. His opponent was George H. Lowerre, but the opposition to Mr. Ewing's nomination was small. Thomas F. Curran was nominated for City Judge.

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YACHTS AGAIN IN A FIZZLE

No Race, but Collisions Furnish Excitement for Enthusiasts.

ADMIRAL BERESFORD ON DECK

Takes Command When the William Fletcher and a Ferryboat Meet—White Ladye Rips Up Manning.

A fifth attempt to sail the first of the races for the America's Cup was made yesterday, and again there was a failure. The weather conditions were precisely the same as they were on Tuesday. The morning broke with the whole surface of the waters in the neighborhood of New York under the pall of a heavy gray fog. It was one of those thick, warm fogs which come down like a blanket and hide the face of the sleeping sea and the slumbering bay.

Above the fog was a bright blue sky without the suspicion of a cloud in it. Those who hunted for signs of wind shook their heads in vain, for there were no signs of anything, except a dead and ghostly calm. And when the eager eyes sought the newspapers and found that the experts had predicted northeast winds, the owners of the eyes gave up the case as hopeless.

The two racers lay at their anchorages in the Horseshoe and waited for the fanning of a breeze over the point of the Hook. The Regatta Committee's tug did not start out from her pier till the fog had thinned out a trifle, and then the start was made more as a matter of form or an evidence of good faith than with any hope of getting off the race. The fleet of revenue cutters went out from Tompkinsville half an hour later than usual and ran down to the Horseshoe to learn whether the yachts were going out or not. When they arrived, they found the Erin just steaming around the point of the Hook and the two racers had not gone long before her.

The fog was still thick and there was no evidence of a breeze. Nevertheless all hands went out to the old red lightship and waited for half an hour. There was a faint air moving out of the west, but it was not strong enough to move the curtain of the fog from the face of the deep.

MELANCHOLY ALL AROUND.

The excursion boats, with sadly diminished loads of would-be spectators, went out to the scene where there might have been a start, and the bands played melancholy tunes, while the steam sirens on the Hook and the lightship threw in long moans of anguish to heighten the general mood of depression. Lean and hungry-looking torpedo boats skimmed through the mist, and the two racers drifted helplessly with their mainsails, clubtopsails, jibs, and staysails hanging up and down like sheets of paper on file.

The Shamrock was prepared for the lightest possible weather. She had on a clubtopsail, which she had not shown before. It was the biggest thing in the way of clubtopsails we've seen in these waters. The jackyard of it projected fully 25 feet beyond the gaff. But it did her no good. The water was like oil and the sun beat down as warmly as it did in the merry month of May, when the wind sang out of the eastward for days at a time and a pair of three-sky-sail-yard ships might have sailed races off Sandy Hook.

The Columbia was on hand, with Mrs. Iselin, clad in a Summer garb of white, sitting in the companion way. Both yachts drifted around for a time, and at 12:08 the Regatta Committee, seeing no prospect of a wind of any sort at all, fired a gun from their tug and sent up the now too familiar international code letter R, which all the world knows means, "The race is off for the day."

The invaluable tugs, the only agency which can make the yachts go fast off the Hook and speed up and gave the yachts the tow line of life and led them gently back to their anchorages, where they were quite as fast as they had been when out at sea. The Regatta Committee, after signaling the postponement of the race, sent up a flag to announce that another attempt to sail would be made to-day. As it could be seen through the glasses yesterday, none of the experts and Captains on board either of the yachts appeared to have grown much older since the attempts to sail the race began.

THE MANNING IN COLLISION.

Just after the signal was given that the race was off a collision occurred between the English steam yacht White Ladye and the revenue cutter Manning. The White Ladye was some distance to the southward and eastward of the lightship, and the Manning was inside of her. When the cutter got under way she put her helm a-starboard and attempted to circle around the White Ladye, crossing her bow and passing to seaward of her.

When the two ships were at right angles to each other, the White Ladye being on the port bow of the Manning, the tug Winslow was seen to be on the starboard hand of the Manning, so that the cutter could not put her helm aport and give the steam yacht a wide berth. The cutter and the yacht both stopped their engines, but their momentum was such that they continued to approach one another slowly.

Capt. W. H. Roberts, First Lieut. Brown, Third Lieut. Pope, and Seamen Harrigan and Stapleford were on the bridge of the cutter at the time, and she was under perfect control. Her engine was reversed, and so was that of the White Ladye. But the latter's engine was not backed in time, and the two vessels came together, though not violently.

The Manning was still forging ahead, and the White Ladye's bowsprit projected over her rail. It swept the light railing off the port wing of the bridge, and carried away the port light stand and the port smokestack guy. Then it struck the forward davit of the dingy and unshipped the fall, dropping the bow of the boat into the sea and smashing the rudder.

It moved on aft and struck a machine gun mounted on the port side of the hurricane deck, tearing the tripod mount from its fastenings, and lifting the gun out of the mount, threw it down upon the main deck, where it rested in the water ways as neatly as if it had been stowed there. The gun was one taken from the hulk of the Vizcaya, and was not a part of the Manning's battery.

The bowsprit then fouled the forward davit guy of the second boat hanging on the port side, and there it met its fate. The guy and the davit held, and the bowsprit, a stout stick, was snapped off and fell into the sea. The loss of this spar was the only damage done to the yacht. The cutter's forward port davits were bent and the strongback was broken.

The Manning had the right of way at the time of the collision, but would have sheered off if she could have done so without hitting the Winslow. The damage will be repaired on board the vessel and she will be ready to go out to-day. After the collision Capt. "Bob" Evans was heard to say softly, "I guess that White Ladye will keep out of the way of these revenue cutters after this."

There was no excitement on board of either vessel when the collision took place, and as soon as the wreckage was secured both proceedeed to their anchorages.

FLETCHER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

A large party of Sir Thomas Lipton's guests, who left the Barge Office pier shortly before 8 o'clock on the steamboat William Fletcher, bound for the Horse Shoe to board the Erin, narrowly escaped a serious disaster a few minutes later off Castle Williams, Governors Island. The Fletcher while bowling along in the fog ran into the Thirty-ninth Street ferryboat West Brooklyn, bound for South Ferry. The upper works along the bow of the Fletcher were torn away, the starboard paddle wheel and a portion of the paddle box of the West Brooklyn were demolished, and her bulwarks and guard rails were smashed in for a distance of twenty feet.

The ferryboat's passengers were panic-stricken, and several women fainted in the wild rush for life preservers. On the smaller boat, however, where the danger was far greater, the utmost discipline and order were maintained, largely through the efforts of Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who displayed that coolness and presence of mind that made him the hero of Alexandria. Following the first shock and during the crash and ripping of timbers the Admiral instinctively rushed for the point of greatest danger, the forward deck of the Fletcher, and by the mere force of his personality took command of the boat, averted a dangerous panic, and got the battered vessels separated.

After all danger was past he admitted that only by the merest chance in the position of the Fletcher when she struck the ferryboat was the former vessel prevented from completely shattering her bow and foundering. His party had had an extremely narrow escape, he said.

The Fletcher has lately been used by Sir Thomas Lipton on race days. She is a small side-wheel steamer, and is usually engaged in transporting immigrants between the steamships, the Barge Office, and Ellis Island. Her passengers yesterday morning included many members of Sir Thomas's jolly house party on the Erin who had spent the day between races in the city, as well as a large party invited aboard the Erin for the day. The entire party was in charge of David Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's personal representative.

THE MEETING OF THE BOATS.

The Fletcher, gayly decorated with small flags and flying a huge Shamrock flag at the jackstaff, left the Barge Office pier at 7:40 o'clock and began feeling her way through the dense fog that enveloped the harbor. Capt. Ralyea kept his craft at about half speed, blowing his whistle every few moments. It was impossible to see more than fifty feet ahead, and the harbor was resounding with the warning signals of moving craft.

The Fletcher's passengers had hardly seated themselves comfortably for the trip when several of those familiar with navigation heard a deep, warning whistle uncomfortably near. Few of the passengers noted this, however, and the chatter of conversation was undisturbed. The Fletcher was slowed down, and her whistle answered that of the stranger blast for blast. The latter seemed to be on the starboard bow, and a moment later sounded from off the port bow. Capt. Ralyea signaled that he was going to starboard, and was answered.

The next moment the form of the West Brooklyn, magnified to even greater proportions by the fog, loomed up not fifty feet ahead and making directly across the bow of the Fletcher. The latter's Captain gave the signal to reverse engines and threw his helm hard to starboard. The bow of the Fletcher swerved to port.

There was a scream from the women on the ferryboat, and then came the crash. The big ferryboat heeled far over to port as the bow of the Fletcher caught her just at the forward part of the starboard wheel house and cut its way through guard, wheel box, and paddle wheel, until it finally banged up against the iron hull. Half of the Fletcher's passengers were thrown down by the impact. The Fletcher's shattered bow was hung in the side of the West Brooklyn, and when the ferryboat righted she sank the forward part of the Fletcher, until the rails were within a foot of the water's edge.

ADMIRAL BERESFORD ACTS.

Lord Charles Beresford, who had been standing aft on the upper deck of the Fletcher when the West Brooklyn came in sight, ran forward instantly, and the crash of the collision had hardly sounded when he leaped from the vessel's upper deck to her lower deck. Before the passengers had recovered from the shock he had torn the cover from the forward hatch and dashed into the forehold. A moment later his face reappeared at the hatch.

"She's as tight as a drum," he sang out cheerily to David Barrie and the Hon. W. J. Pirrie, ex-Mayor of Belfast, who had followed him closely.

The women passengers were just on the point of giving way to excitement, when Messrs. Barrie and Pirrie went among them with the information that there was no danger, while Lord Charles confined his attention to getting the vessels separated. The Fletcher's bow stuck fast in the side of the West Brooklyn and every swing of either vessel increased the damage. The panic-stricken passengers on the ferryboat had massed themselves on the starboard side, which listed the vessel and jammed the Fletcher's bow deeper into the water.

"Get back on the other side of the deck there and we can get out from under your boat," shouted Admiral Beresford from the deck of the little steamer, as if he was on the bridge of a battleship.

"Then what will we do—sink?" sang out a white-faced man on the ferryboat.

"Get back, I say!" was thundered back, and the frightened passengers obeyed.

The tug E. S. Atwood had been signaled from shore, and cast a line to the Fletcher's stern. Then all the men of the Fletcher's party were called forward, and while the tug pulled, Sir Thomas Lipton's guests put in a few moments' hard labor pushing against the ferryboat's sides until the vessels were finally parted. It was seen that the ferryboat's starboard wheel house was completely demolished and she drifted helplessly until picked up by the Atwood and towed to her slip. No one was hurt on board.

FLETCHER BADLY DAMAGED.

Mr. Barrie, who had worked energetically to calm the passengers, announced confidently that the Fletcher was entirely uninjured except for her shattered rails forward and would proceed on her trip. At the same time, in answer to a wink to the Captain, the vessel was slowly returning to her pier. Her bow was badly shattered for a distance of ten feet or more from the stem and the collision had opened up her seams badly amidships. She was making water rapidly. All the passengers were landed, and the vessel was towed to a dock for repairs. The tug E. S. Atwood was immediately engaged to convey the party to the Erin, but a few of the guests decided that, as there seemed to be little likelihood of a race, they had had enough aquatic experience for one day and gave up the trip.

The voyage down the bay was made slowly through banks of fog that at frequent intervals became almost impenetrable. As soon as Sir Thomas's guests were put aboard the Erin the yacht got under way and joined the fleet of excursion boats bound for the starting point. On the way around the Hook the yacht passed close to a big British four-masted ship bound in. The tars of the merchantman recognized the Erin at once, and manning the rigging, cheered until the fog shut them out from view.

On the way down, Sir Thomas, after scanning the heavens earnestly, began sorting out his mascots and wind producers. His assortment of these commodities had been increased during the morning by two additions. One was a Newfoundland puppy, sent by a Captain of the Atlas Steamship Line. The dog wore a collar of green ribbon tied in a bow and had been christened "Shamrock" by the donor. Another gift was received by mail from Ireland. It consisted of a small pair of bellows painted green and on it were written instructions for "raising the wind."

"I'll try this to-morrow," remarked Sir Thomas. "It's too late to try to get wind out of this sky."

TWO GREAT SAILORS' TROUBLES.

A long letter was received from a man in Buffalo, who explained that the reason there was no wind for the races was that "the Americans had quit blowing about Columbia." The wind question was the all-absorbing topic on board the yacht until the lightship was picked up, where it became apparent that there was not a particle of the commodity on hand.

The Erin's passengers, many of whom had had enough of collisions for one day, were treated to a front-row view, so to speak, of the encounter between the yacht White Ladye and the revenue cutter Manning. The White Ladye's launch was at the Erin's gangway when the accident occurred, having brought over Major Eustace Jamieson of the British Army. The White Ladye was not 500 yards away.

"Two greater sailors than I had their troubles to-day," said Sir Thomas, smilingly. "Our English Admiral, Lord Beresford, and your fighting Capt. Evans have both been in collisions and have thus had a little excitement, even if they haven't seen a yacht race."

When asked if he had anything to say regarding the day's proceedings, he replied: "Nothing in particular, except—oh, yes, you might say that two of my men have cabled over for their wives and families."

Asked if there was any likelihood of the races being sailed off Newport, as had been rumored, he said: "I have heard nothing of such a thing officially, but I will sail anywhere on this coast where there is wind. I would dearly like to sail a race," and Sir Thomas assumed what almost amounted to a wearied air.

Mr. Iselin said, wearily: "I am really sorry that everybody is being disappointed this way. As you can see, it is not our fault; the yachts were ready, but the elements are against us. I can only wish, as before, that we may have a good breeze to-morrow and a race at last."

OVATION FOR THE COLUMBIA.

A great demonstration was tendered the Columbia yesterday on her way from the lightship to the entrance to the Swash Channel, after the race had been declared off. In tow of the Wallace B. Flint, Columbia took the lead, the Shamrock following half a mile astern. The fleet of excursion steamers and yachts closed in on the racers, dividing themselves up on their starboard and port sides.

The big Fall River Line steamer Plymouth, her upper decks black with people, caught up with the Yankee boat and set in motion the wave of patriotism. The band on the Plymouth, when alongside the American yacht, struck up "Hail Columbia." The refrain was echoed by a thousand voices on board amid cheers and shaking of handkerchiefs and waving of hats.

Mr. and Mrs. Iselin were sitting on spars near the companionway. Moving around they met the gaze of the enthusiastic spectators who were leveling their glasses at them. No demonstration came from those on board the Columbia, however, the tribute being received in silent gratification.

Rapidly on came the New York Yacht Club steamboat Republic, then the Glen Island, and the Richard Peck, the latter's band playing National airs, while all the people on all these vessels cheered the cup defender. Had the yacht finished and carried off the first of the series the plaudits could not have been heartier.

There were very few New York Yacht Club members and guests on the Republic yesterday, the four previous failures to sail a race, combined with the fog and absence of wind, having dcmped the ardor of the yachtsmen. The small band of members and guests who, faithful to the last, have gone down the bay each day, are talking of forming a little society, to be known as the "Band of Cup-Race Expectants," membership in which is to be handed down from father to son.

There is still very little betting on the yacht races. The Shamrock rules favorite at odds of 6 to 5, and those who had been giving liberal odds on the Columbia are looking for a chance to hedge. There is a feeling in the hotels and clubs that interest in the race is dying out, and never was there so little betting on so important an international event.

The failure of the yachts to make the races has been the source of great loss to persons chartering steamboats, and steamboat companies running their own vessels have lost this week much of what they made last week. On Tuesday and yesterday many of the boats returned money or gave tickets for the next race.

LONDON YACHTING PAPERS' VIEWS.

Yachting World Says Agreement to Race Daily Favors Shamrock.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Yachting World says to-day with reference to the races for the America's Cup:

"There are three points regarding which the mind of the public is now satisfied. The Columbia is no match for the Shamrock in light weather; the Americans are stretching somewhat in Sir Thomas Lipton's favor in agreeing to race daily; and the criticism of Capt. Barr, the Columbia's skipper, forms the only jarring note in what, so far, has been a most harmonious contest, for it is evident that it is no fault of Barr that the Columbia will not travel."

The Yachtsman, discussing the time-limit, says that, while no modifications appear possible, it is to be regretted that the races have not been started at an earlier hour, when wind and weather conditions, so far as experience up to the present time would indicate, seem to have been better calculated to insure a finish.

THE COLUMBIA'S SKIPPER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Iselin says, in your issue of to-day, that one of the matters which has impressed him this year, in comparison with other years, "is the lax support which is being given the American boat," and he evidently feels this a grievance. And so it would be were the defender sailed by an American skipper. But, judging by myself, (the boats being so evenly matched that the question seems to be, not which is the better boat, but which is the better Captain,) in spite of all the sympathy and good wishes in the world, it is impossible to feel that an Englishman can have that vim and absolute determination not to be beaten by his countrymen that an American Captain would have had.

This swamp of Anglo-Americanism in which our respective Nations are wading almost up to their necks makes me tired. I don't believe in it, not one little bit. The foundation principle of the two Governments is antagonistic, and there cannot be, and I do not believe there is, any real brotherhood between the two peoples, except on the part of the mental and moral batrachians that are neither one thing nor the other—namely, the half-hearted Englishmen who prefer a republic and the dilto Americans who at heart prefer a monarchy, with all that it implies.

I'm not so sure that there are any such Englishmen, for the British subjects only come over here to make money. They almost never become American citizens, but live and move and have their being here among ourselves with the same principle of allegiance to the Queen that the Boers are indignant with in the Transvaal. Blood is thicker than water. Capt. Barr may be the best sailing master on earth, and as true to his employers as gold, but I would not trust an Englishman to beat a Britisher, because the unconscious cerebration of these deep-down instincts is something no man can reckon with.

I believe that hosts of Americans feel it to be not a perfectly square American struggle against the English, with an Englishman holding the deed of the earth. The truth is, we are scared at the conditions of the race, and had Mr. Iselin been a New Englander instead of a New Yorker the cup never would have been risked this way. The New York Mr. Iselin, with a true New Yorker's hankering and preference for everything English, as compared with the home product, has ventured to trust the National honor to our hereditary foe.

At heart Englishmen have no use for Americans. They can't have and be true to themselves and the throne. And at heart, if we are true to this Republic, we can have no use for them. They are flattering us to our ruin as republicans, and they know it full well. A century will see us with monarchical institutions if they can but pull the wool over our eyes and keep it there long enough! I rejoice to note that the men of Lowell are ready to take up the gauntlet, and if New York does lose the cup they will build a challenger and go after it. Our Nation is at a pretty pass that it can't furnish a native sailing master to defend her trophy. Mr. Iselin has his own mistake to thank if we are chill and apprehensive. If the cup does go back few Americans will feel that its loss was due to any cause but one. NEW ENGLANDER.

New York, Oct. 12, 1899.

N. Y. A. C. DECIDES TO EXPAND.

Makes Provision for the Admission of 500 New Members.

At a special meeting of the New York Athletic Club last night the membership limit was increased from 2,500 to 3,000. There are so many members who wish to bring friends into the club that it is expected the new limit will be reached before Jan. 1. The initiation fees of 500 new members will amount to $50,000, the fee being $100. No vacancies will be filled when the limit of 3,000 is reached until the number is reduced to 2,500 again.

The fee for a life membership was changed at last evening's meeting from $500 to $600, but there was no provision made to fill the seven existing vacancies, for which there are thirteen applications. When the life membership limit was increased from 200 to 500, several years ago, a provision was made whereby no vacancies can be filled until the number is reduced to 200.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS UNITE.

Philadelphia League Formed—Mr. Edmunds Honorary President.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 12.—In response to a call issued by ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, Herbert Welsh, and George Gluyas Mercer, the Vice Presidents of the Anti-Imperialist League, residing in Philadelphia, a meeting was held to-night and an association was formed under the name of the American League of Philadelphia.

Its objects are "to maintain the truths set forth in the Declaration of Independence, and to oppose the expansion and establishment of the dominion of the United States, by conquest or otherwise, over unwilling peoples in any part of the globe; and at the present time, to promote such measures by Congress as shall terminate hostile operations against the people of the Philippine Islands, who wish to govern themselves; and to aid in securing to them, through the friendly assistance of the United States, the peace, liberty, and order of just republican government."

The following officers were elected: Honorary President—George F. Edmunds; President—George Gluyas Mercer; Secretary—Samuel Milliken; Treasurer—Asa S. Wing, and twenty-four Vice Presidents.

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Boys' Suits and Overcoats.

The simple reason why we can clothe your boys to the best advantage is because *it is our especial business.* We

Study Boys' Needs,
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And manufacturing in such large quantities as materially to reduce the cost, we sell direct to the consumer at only one moderate profit.

60-62 West 23d St.

FOG WORRIES NAVIGATORS

Erie Ferryboat Paterson and a Railroad Float Crash.

DEAN RICHMOND IN THE MUD

Passengers Brought to the City on the Mary Powell—Sound Boat Ashore Under Fort Schuyler's Guns.

The fog which has hung over this coast had its third day yesterday and the cup racers and those who have been trying to see them race were not the only sufferers. All vessels entering and leaving port were more or less delayed, while there was the customary interruption of harbor traffic, ferryboat service, and trouble for Sound and Hudson River boats.

Besides the collision in which the steamboat William Fletcher and the ferryboat West Brooklyn were involved, there was a collision on the North River between a ferry boat and a railroad float, and up the Hudson the People's Line steamboat Dean Richmond got into the mud. In the Sound a New Haven steamboat got hard and fast ashore under the guns of Fort Schuyler. All the Sound boats were about five hours late reaching the city, and the Hudson River boats had a similar experience.

The New Haven Line boat was the Kennebec, which the company has chartered to ply on its Providence-New York service, stopping at New Haven, and which is taking the place of the Richard Peck while the latter boat is attending the yacht races. She got into the mud at 7:30 A. M., and she did not get off till after 1 o'clock in the afternoon. She was not injured, and reached her pier soon after 3 o'clock.

Her passengers had a hard time of it. There were over a hundred of them, and so interested were many of them in the experience of being "shipwrecked," as some of them expressed it, that they forgot to go to breakfast when that meal was being served. When they finally went into the saloon to get something to eat there was no breakfast obtainable—that is, not a regular breakfast, though the steward offered to give them some coffee, bread, and eggs. About ninety of the passengers were put ashore at Whitestone from a tug, whence they came to the city by rail.

The Dean Richmond was one of a fleet of Hudson River boats which found it safe on account of the fog to anchor in the vicinity of Peekskill Landing, on their way down the Hudson. She left Albany at 9 o'clock the preceding night, and should have reached the city at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

While at anchor she was swung by the tide and her stern got fast in the mud near Esopus Light. She was unable to get clear, and communicating with the steamboat Mary Powell, which was near her, she transferred her 200 passengers to the Powell, which subsequently brought them to the city.

The Dean Richmond was towed off by a tug at noon time, and it was then discovered that her rudder was disabled. She was consequently compelled to take a tow from a passing tug to reach the city. She will go into dry dock to-day to have repairs made.

The collision on the North River occurred at 7:20 A. M. between the Erie Railroad ferryboat Paterson, plying between Jersey City and West Twenty-third Street, and a float with some freight cars belonging to the same company. No one was hurt, but a number of women of the 300 passengers on the ferryboat fainted.

The ferryboat had got but a short distance out from her Jersey City slip when the whistle of another boat was heard close by. The boat could not be seen, and the Captain of the Paterson reversed his engines at once. A second later the float loomed up in the fog off the starboard bow, being towed by a tug on the further side, and bound up stream. They came together with a crash, the ferryboat's heavy overhang cutting into the float near the forward end.

Then it was that fright took possession of the timid ones, and there was the usual screeching, with a few cases of fainting. Cool heads restored order, and it was found that the ferryboat was uninjured. The float had a hole poked in her upper side, and some of the cars were damaged, though not derailed.

STEAMER TROJAN TOWED IN.

Lost Her Propeller and Was Hauled 350 Miles to Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 12.—The steamer Trojan New York, for Spanish ports, laden with tobacco, was towed in here this morning by the steamer Iser. Her propeller is gone.

The accident to the Trojan occurred ten days ago, when the tail shaft snapped and fell into the sea with the propeller. She drifted for six days before being picked up by the Iser. She was towed a distance of 350 miles without mishap.

Woman Dies of Poison in the Street.

An unknown woman drank a quantity of carbolic acid in front of 259 West Thirty-second Street last night, and died before the arrival of an ambulance surgeon. Her body was removed to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, and the Coroner was notified. The woman was apparently thirty-five years old, was 5 feet 3 inches in height, had dark hair and complexion, and wore a dark dress.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 12.—The Goodrich Block, a three-story brick structure on Main Street owned by E. L. Morgan and used for offices and stores, was burned this afternoon, entailing a loss of more than $50,000, partially covered by insurance. Three firemen were injured.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—The Produce Exchange was burned this afternoon, entailing a loss on the building and to the occupants of $100,000. The building, a four-story brick structure, was owned by a Boston capitalist and was valued at $35,000. Hegna & Co., shirt manufacturers, lose about $50,000, while A. E. Nott & Co., tobacco dealers, lose $7,000; C. H. Roberts, iron and wire works, $5,000; Sunlight Gas Company, $15,000; J. K. Miller & Co., H. S. Miller, and Bradbury & Hall lose $5,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:30 A. M.—128 Orchard Street; Waron Rossin; damage slight.

9:25 A. M.—111 West Twenty-fourth Street; R. J. Horner & Co.; damage, $12,000.

11:00 A. M.—507 East Nineteenth Street; Elizabeth Cunningham; damage, $400.

11:1b A. M.—85 Christopher Street; Mrs. Smith; damage, $1,000.

1:15 P. M.—357 Canal Street; S. Haywood & Co.; damage slight.

1:20 P. M.—169 Charles Street; Martha Hayes; damage, $25.

5:00 P. M.—208 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; city property; no damage.

MURDER STILL A MYSTERY

Police Losing Hope of Solving the Dismembered Woman's Identity.

CERTAINLY NOT MRS. BILLINGS

Her Mother Says She Is Alive and Well, but in Hiding from Her Husband.

The mystery surrounding the killing of the young woman portions of whose body have been found almost daily since last Saturday was as deep as ever yesterday, and there was even an absence of clues such as had been cropping up from time to time, only to be run down and result in disappointment. The police have abandoned all hope of a reliable identification, and they said yesterday that unless the head could be found or somebody connected with the case should disclose the circumstances of the woman's death, the chances were that this latest murder would go down in the annals of metropolitan police history as one of the unsolved crimes.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon, who performed the autopsy in the Guldensuppe case, and who was the first one to discover that the bath rubber had been shot by finding a grain of powder sticking in the back of his neck, made a close examination of the remains in the Morgue yesterday, and he afterward said that there were many points of similarity in the dismemberment of the two bodies.

"I believe," he said, "that the persons who committed this murder saw the body of Guldensuppe more than once. The cutting up of this body is identical with the way his was divided, except that in the Guldensuppe case the arms were not severed from the upper part of the trunk. There is the same indecision evident, and there are the same cuts without any apparent object. It is my opinion that these murderers copied Mrs. Nack and Thorn in everything. I do not agree with the police theory that the crime was committed in Seventeenth Street or its vicinity. In fact, I do not believe that it was committed on Manhattan Island at all. It would be practically impossible for any one to identify the body in its present shape."

There was some excitement at the Morgue and in police circles yesterday when a bundle containing what was at first thought to be the viscera of the woman was brought to the dead house, after having been picked up in the East River, at the foot of Dover Street. When the find was reported detectives were stunned at the Morgue, but an examination by Coroner's Physician Weston proved that the contents of the package had nothing to do with the case.

The suspicion that the body might be that of Mrs. Gertrude Billings of 132 West One Hundred and Ninth Street was dispelled yesterday, when word was received from the woman's mother, Mrs. William Robbins, who lives at Elizabeth, N. J., that she knew her daughter's whereabouts and that she was alive and well. She refused to say more, out of deference to Mrs. Billing's desire not to have her hiding place disclosed to her husband. The police also have abandoned the Annie Milton Haggerty clue, they having received definite word that Mrs. Haggerty is in Scranton, Penn.

That the police are letting no reports go uninvestigated is shown by the persistence with which they are running down the clue furnished by Erik Larsen, the automobile operator, whose story was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. Larsen has been retained by the police, and, in company with a detective, is running his cab all over the city, in an endeavor to locate the man whom he first met on Friday night with two heavy bundles, and whom he met again on Tuesday night, the stranger in the meantime having shaved off his beard and mustache. Larsen has admitted to the police that he has only the peculiar tones of the man's voice on which to base an identification.

A number of persons called at the Morgue yesterday to see the body. One man, who gave his residence as Brooklyn, but who refused to give his name, said he was looking for a sister, who had been missing for some months. It was learned later that he had failed to identify the body. The other callers at the Morgue were mostly morbid individuals, whose curiosity was not gratified, as directions have been given not to expose the remains except on an order from Police Headquarters.

The police are still looking for the man who bought a copy of the Italian newspaper Il Progresso from Moses Cohen, a newsdealer at Sixteenth Street and Seventh Avenue. The latter says he would know the man again if he saw him. Cohen has a box by the side of his stand in which he throws the wrappers of the papers he receives. The box is accessible to any one, and it is thought that the furnished the manilla paper in which the parts of the body were wrapped.

Mrs. Edith Raub of 631 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street called at the West Twentieth Street Station last night and told Capt. Schmittberger that her sister, Stella Lobb, nineteen years old, had been missing since Aug. 9. The woman said her sister had received attention from James D. Hennessey of 410 West Fifty-seventh Street, a driver for a bakery on Jane Street. She said that she had called at the place where Hennessey was employed and was told that he had left for Europe. Detective Walsh was assigned to look for Hennessey, and Detective Hamilton will look for the lost girl. The Lobb girl is described as of light complexion, well built, and 5 feet 6 inches tall.

MAN HURT BY FALLING WALL.

Rear of a Stable, Weakened by Building Excavation, Collapses.

An excavation for a new factory at 116 and 118 West Eighteenth Street, so weakened the rear wall of the stable on Lot 114 that a section about fifteen feet in diameter caved in last night.

Policeman Toye reported the fact to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, and the Building Department was notified. Inspector Daniel D. Sweeney and six of his men were sent to the scene to make temporary repairs and investigate. One of the men, Patrick Castle, was ordered to go up on a ladder and examine the building. He did so, but the weight of his body caused a second cave-in, and Castle fell under a pile of debris in the bottom of the excavation. He was taken out and found to have a large scalp wound. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The work of excavation is in the charge of James Garvey & Son.

ACCUSED OF GREAT CRUELTY.

Baltimore Women Said to Have Fatally Burned a Baby.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 12.—Joseph Burns, twenty-one months old, died to-day of burns received several days ago, and Mrs. Julia Brannan and Katie Brady are held charged with causing his death. The mother of the little fellow left him in the care of the women while she did an errand in the neighborhood of her home. When she returned the lower part of his body was horribly burned.

The women claimed that he had climbed on the hot stove and burned himself. As his hands and feet were not affected, the mother did not believe the story and reported the matter to the police, who arrested the women. Neither will make a statement. It is supposed they placed the child on the stove as a punishment for crying while the mother was absent.

MOTORMEN MAY STRIKE AGAIN.

Employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Organizing.

Some prominent members of District Assembly 49 said yesterday that the motormen employed on the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's lines are again organizing very actively but secretly, because their conditions on the road instead of improving since the strike last Summer have grown worse. The ten-hour law, they say, is being constantly violated, and many of the men who are suspected of being connected with the union have been discharged, and their places have been filled with men brought here from other places.

The men, the Knights say, see that their only hope lies in a thorough organization, and they will not repeat the mistake of precipitating a strike before they get most of the employes into the union, and accumulate some funds to conduct a strike. To accomplish this, they say, will take somewhat over two months, when the stormy season will be the most propitious for a strike. The organization is making most progress on the Second Avenue line. Several motormen were spoken to yesterday, but declined to be drawn into any talk about organization and strikes.

POMMERY SEC, or BRUT.

The only draught for yachtsmen bold,
Who sail adown the main,
In which to toast the winning boat
Is Pommery Champagne.

LABOR'S TICKET CHANGED.

Independent Party Managers Accept the Nominations of Republicans and Fusionists.

The Independent Labor Party held a mass meeting last evening to ratify the nominations made by its County Convention last week, but with the exception of William J. O'Brien, the candidate for Sheriff, and James Seabury, for City Judge, the ticket ratified last night was entirely different from that put up by the County Convention. It had been doctored so as to agree with the Republican and fusion county tickets. John S. Crosby was put up for the Supreme Court, with Joseph F. Daly, but it is understood that he will decline.

A report was circulated last evening that Joseph Barondess had telephoned to John N. Parsons his withdrawal from the Independent Labor Party because it had made a deal with the Republicans. Mr. Parsons denied the report, but Barondess did not speak at the meeting, and sat in an obscure corner. The audience, for a party ratification meeting, was very slim, not half of the seats being occupied.

A band of music played lively airs at the entrance, and attracted many passers-by, and but for this attraction the attendance would probably have been still smaller.

It was 8:45 o'clock when General Master Workman Parsons called the meeting to order, and in doing so he remarked that some on the platform were disengaged by the sight of so many vacant chairs. The speaker then tried to offer some consolation by saying that the party was passing through a crucial test, and people would find out what metal it was made of. Then he went on to make some denials. "We are told," he said, "that we have not got the confidence of the workingmen, and that we have become a tail to the Republican kite. I declare here publicly that we are under no obligation to any party nor to any man of any party. This movement has come to stay, and will produce greater freedom in political life among wage workers than has ever before been attempted. There may be candidates that we cannot all approve of in full, but they are the best we know of to present to your consideration.

"They say we made a deal to elect Republican Assemblymen. That may be true, but out of thirty-five Assembly districts we have got ten good representatives of labor as candidates, and we'll send them to Albany or know the reason why."

Then Mr. Parsons introduced William J. O'Brien as "our next Sheriff."

Mr. O'Brien proceeded to attack the city officials for breaking their promises to workingmen, and then said: "I have always been a Democrat, but I am tired of Croker's Democracy, for you cannot make any comparison between that and Jeffersonian Democracy. In regard to the charge of a deal with the Republicans I believe that the workingmen will elect fifteen Assemblymen and fifteen Aldermen. See if we don't." Samuel Seabury, the labor candidate for City Judge, was the next speaker, and was followed by James R. Brown, Chairman of the State Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy, who said, among other things: "I am a Democrat, and a Chicago platform man, who never wilts but he makes others wilt, just as William Jennings Bryan made those fellows at the Hoffman House wilt last night, and eat crow, feathers and all."

Addresses were made by other speakers, and then Mr. Parsons said he had been directed by the Committee on Vacancies to announce that Charles W. Dayton and G. C. Holt, who had been nominated for Justices of the Supreme Court, had sent letters of declination, and in their places the names of Joseph F. Daly and John S. Crosby had been substituted. Mr. Crosby had not yet been heard from. The remainder of the ticket had been changed by the Committee on Vacancies so as to agree with that of the fusion ticket.

The Independent Labor Party, continued Mr. Parsons, had no excuses to offer for its action, and asked the citizens to support its ticket.

DANGERS OF TORN-UP STREETS.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters Says They Cause Malaria and Typhoid.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters spoke on "The Use and Abuse of Our Streets" before the People's Club, at 9 Seventh Avenue, last night. Dr. Peters referred particularly to the evil of torn-up streets. "We are apt to forget," he said, "that the streets are the property of the people." After citing numerous instances of long obstruction of the streets by open ditches, in which he declared the city to be as great an offender as the private corporations and contractors, Dr. Peters continued:

"I wish particularly to call attention to one result of torn-up streets, which I believe has for the great part escaped public notice. That is the disastrous effect upon the health of the community, especially that of children. I have had peculiar opportunity to observe the effect of torn-up streets in my own section of the city, and I believe the recurrent epidemics of malaria and typhoid are directly traceable to the noxious gases escaping from open ditches.

As a remedy of the evil Dr. Peters proposed legislation restricting the Commissioner of Highways in the number of permits issued for the excavation of streets, and suggested that only a limited extent of road per mile be allowed torn up at one time, and that the time limit, under penalty, between the opening and closing of any section be made thirty days. He further suggested that a street should not be excavated more than once in two years, except for repairs, without the consent of a majority of the property owners.

"We cannot make all our streets parkways," the doctor said in conclusion, "but we can free them from noxious gases; we can make them sources of fresh air, instead of the polluted, death-dealing agencies they are in their torn-up state."

The question of agitation along the line of Dr. Peters's suggestions was referred to the Committee on Resolutions by vote of the club. Dr. Peters, who is rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-

The Wanamaker Store

Dresses and Wraps
For Young Girls

THIS concerns the economical and fashionable attiring of girls in the "difficult ages" ten years to sixteen. The cynic who so characterized that period of dress must have done so before we made a study of the subject and removed the difficulties.

Dress for these ages should combine the serviceability and simplicity required by childhood, with the stylishness desired by womanhood. The young girl is not the less an eminent style-critic because she occasionally forgets herself and climbs trees.

A difficult combination, surely, but solved. Solved by encouraging expert designers to a special study of the requirements. Demonstrated by a splendid collection here of Tailor-made Suits, Jackets, Coats, Capes and Dresses. The ages accommodated extend in full from 6 years to 18.

GIRLS' DRESSES—Sizes 6 to 14 years. Prices rise 50c. on each size above 6 years.
$5—Fancy Camel's-hair Plaid; fancy front of serge; finished with shirred satin ribbon.
$6.50—Covert Cloth; tan, green, and cadet blue; blouse-front waist, finished with buttons; sailor collar, trimmed with soutache braid.
$8—Novelty Plaids; stylish waist, with taffeta yoke and sleeve-tops in harmonizing shades; trimmed with shirred ribbon.
$8.50—Poplin; navy blue and brown; full waist; round yoke of taffeta, and sleeve-tops trimmed with vari-colored braid; taffeta belt.

GIRLS' GRETCHEN CLOAKS
$10 to $26—New, original designs; pretty and exclusive; fashionable colors; sizes 6 to 12 years.

GIRLS' REEFERS—Sizes 6 to 14 years.
$4—Boucle Cloth; navy blue, red, and brown; double-breasted, high neck, storm collar.
$6—Tan Covert Cloth; large round cape, trimmed with applique of brown cloth, edged with vari-colored braid; double-breasted front; storm collar.
$8—Tan Covert Cloth; 6-button reefer front, lined with red satin; French back.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

$9.50—Kersey; black, brown, and navy blue; 4-button reefer front; velvet collar; French back; lined with red satin serge.
$13.50—Kersey; royal blue and red; box front and back; edged with rows of white stitching; wide revers; storm collar; lined with taffeta.

MISSES' JACKETS—Sizes 14, 16, and 18 years.
$6—Dark Tan Mixed Cloth; double-faced; check-back; 4-button reefer front; double-stitched seams; top of sleeves plaited.
$10—Tan Mixed Herringbone Cheviot; double-faced, check-back; 6-button reefer front, finished with rows of stitching; French back.
$12—Kersey; navy blue and light tan; fly-front; strap seams; plain back; lined with taffeta. Also of navy blue, red, and tan kersey; 4-button reefer front; stitched seams; fancy box-plaited back; lined with satin.
$14—Kersey; navy blue, black, and light tan; double-breasted box front, showing one row of buttons; edges strapped heavily and stitched; inlaid velvet collar; lined with heavy satin.

GIRLS' STEAMER AND GOLF CAPES
$7.50—Red and navy blue outside; plaid lining; with revers.

240 Styles of Black Crepons

At the roll-call this morning that many distinct patterns, in various weaves, will answer "Present!" Remembering the beauties of last year's showing, you will marvel at the resource and originality that have made this season's styles surpass all predecessors. A result contributed to in part by a daring use of chenille, spangles and jet.

In the mohair-and-wool crepons most attractive designs are produced in what might be termed "embossed" effect. The figures and stripes stand out more prominently than in former products of this class. And the mohair is brighter, firmer.

Black crepons of mohair-and-wool; 135 designs; at these prices: 75c., $1, $1.10, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50 and $2.75 a yard.

Black crepons of silk-and-wool; 105 designs; at these prices: $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.50, $3.75, $4 and $6 a yard.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Imported Petticoats Very Cheap Some of the finest French Petticoats in the Little French Store have suffered through too much admiration. Not soiled so much as tumbled. No longer strictly fresh and immaculate, they are grouped, with prices touched less tenderly, for immediate sale.

Petticoats of elegant silks and laces, that were moderately priced at $16 to $45, are now $10 to $25.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Skirts for Rainy Days The sensible woman knows the worth of skirts that escape mud and moisture. But in the shortened skirt the faintest irregularity in hanging, the slightest carelessness in finish, is especially apparent. That doubles the value of our offer. Perfectly hanging, perfectly finished skirts in any length you choose. Blues, tans, browns, grays and Oxford mixtures. Nearly all double-faced,—some in brilliant plaids. Of a warm appearance; comfortable on rainy days. $6 to $12 each.
Second floor, Broadway.

House Dresses Gifts for your maids and waitresses. Frocks becoming enough to please them; tasteful enough to please you. Bright, attractive, tidy, in cheerful, light colors, neat patterns, and broad proportions. Made with accuracy; bodies completely lined. Prices:

$1—Striped percale; double-pointed yoke back and front; full front; plaited back; turn-over collar; sleeves and yoke braid trimmed.
$1.50—Navy-blue and white polka-dots; full front, yoke and plaited back; yoke coming over shoulders; 3 rows of braid on yoke, collar and sleeves.
$1.75—Light striped percales; yoke back and front, full front, plaited back; white cording on collar, yoke and sleeves.
$2.25—Light striped gingham; pointed yoke back and front; full front, plaited back; white cording and braid on sleeves, collar and yoke.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Hand-Embroidered Irish Linens Pure, beautiful Irish linen, embroidered across seas by skillful fingers. The delicate exactness of the work makes you wonder how mere hands could create it. The realization of the labor it cost, the inevitable admiration it arouses, make you proclaim these prices "little."

Pillow Shams—32 in. square, $2 a pair.
Pillow Cases—22½x36 in., $1.75 a pair; 25x36 in., $2 pair; 27x33 in., $2.25 pair.
Tea Cloths—36 in. sq., $1.15 each; 45 in. sq., $1.73 each.
Scarfs—18x36 in., 75c. each; 18x45 in., 85c.; 18x54 in., 90c.; 18x72 in., $1.
Fifty dozen full-size bath mats, in assorted colors, at 35c. each—the regular 60c. quality.
Fourth avenue.

Men's Madras Shirts It's a singular taste that can't be suited in this new line of madras shirts. There's a most varied assortment of color combinations: White, with blue, with red, with pink, and with heliotrope. All in vertical stripes. The shirts are made with the same care given custom-made shirts. $1.50 each, including pair of cuffs.
Men's Furnishing Goods Store, Ninth street.

Gold-plated Jewelry and Belt Clasps Interesting new prices on both. The jewelry is all in attractive designs. A quarter to a third is taken off its prices. The belt clasps are late styles, and are reduced in price a third to a half.
Tenth street aisle.

Men's and Women's Gloves We have a famous triad of gloves that we can call our own with satisfaction. A royal family comprising the Victoria, Princess May, and Royale. We know of no equals to them at their respective prices. More is told below concerning these rulers and other well known sorts. All are shown in the latest shades.

FOR MEN
$1—Pique, in new tan shades.
$1 and $1.50—Mocha; excellent grades.
$1.50—Royale; for street and evening wear.
$1.50, $1.75 and $2—Fownes'; new styles.
$1.85—Dent's; new English tans.
$2—Victoria; pique; unexcelled.
$2.50—Fownes' grip driving gloves.
Broadway and Ninth street.

FOR WOMEN
$1—Princess May; real kid; glace and suede.
$1.50—Royale; pique and round seams; clasp and buttons; street and evening.
$1.85—The new Fownes'; 2-clasp.
$2—Victoria; pique and round seams; for street and evening wear.
$2—Fisk, Clark & Flagg's; glace and suede.
$2.25—Fownes' grip driving gloves.
Tenth street near Rotunda.

Autograph Handkerchiefs Handkerchiefs embroidered with *fac-simile* autograph of the owner. A late fancy and bound to be popular. We are taking orders now for delivery before the holidays. The work is done in Belfast, Ireland. Select your handkerchief from this stock of strictly all-linen and all moderately priced goods. The cost of marking the autographs will average $3 doz.

Pocket Leather Goods for Men Plain handsome cases in rich leather. Quiet, stylish, gentlemanly. Finished with precision. A full and changeful assortment. Read below:

Bill-folds; alligator and seal leather; calf leather lined; 85c. and $1.
Vest Card Cases; real seal and morocco leather, 75c.
Wallets; genuine seal and alligator skin; leather lined; with flap; $1.50.
Long Bill Books; real seal leather; leather lined; with flap; $1.75.
Pocket-Books; a novelty; real seal leather in the new oval shape; bellows bottom; just the length of a folded bill; comfortable for hip pocket, pocket for stamps; $1.25 and $1.50.
Broadway.

For the Toilet Some things that are not good unless they're best. Like these,—pure, fragrant, cleansing, refreshing, salutary:

Violet Ammonia, 8 oz., 10c. bottle.
Golf, Dairy Queen, and Violet Mentone Soap, 3 cakes in box, 10c.
Turkish Bath Soap, 12 cakes in box, 19c!
French Tooth Brushes, good quality, 10c. each.
Cartwright Pine Tar Soap, 10c. cake.
Tenth street.

"A Necessity to Everyone Who Writes, Reads or Thinks" That's the definition of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas, given it by one of New York's greatest lawyers.

What he adds is still pleasanter, we think! His letter continues: "The possession of it *creates* a desire to look up things which, before we had it, would not have been given a second thought."

Are you surprised that a reference work should make fascinating reading? There are hundreds of its possessors who take it up to read and enjoy—for it's not like other knowledge books.

We'd like to show you specimen pages and tell you about the way to get it at the new half-price, in little monthly payments; and about the different bindings and their costs. At the store, or by mail if you'll send a postal.
The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N.Y.

MR. M'KINLEY ON THE PHILIPPINES

Defends Purchase of the Islands in a Speech at Minneapolis.

BELIEVES IN KEEPING THEM

Predicts Congress Will Provide Good Government for the People.

The President Welcomed the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers Back from Manila—A Demonstration for Schley.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—In his speech here to-day President McKinley defended the purchase of the Philippine Islands, comparing it with the acquisition of other territory by the United States, which had been at first strenuously opposed, but afterward proved to be good policy. He also spoke of the future of the islands, saying he felt assured that Congress would provide a Government which would bring blessings to them, with material prosperity.

The President and party arrived here at 11 o'clock to-day. An immense crowd had assembled at the railway station to greet the Chief Executive. As he emerged from the train cheering began, and was taken up by the waiting crowds and carried down the line for blocks.

Carriages in waiting conveyed the President and Cabinet to the home of Thomas Lowry. Here a light luncheon was served. Meanwhile the train bearing home the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers from the Philippines arrived, and was greeted with tremendous cheering. The regiment formed in line at the head of Nicollet Avenue, and carriages bearing President McKinley and his Cabinet drew up and took their positions at the head of the column.

The procession moved shortly after 1 o'clock, passing down Nicollet Avenue to the centre of the city. At Tenth Street the President entered the reviewing stand, and the Philippine veterans passed before him.

As the rear guard passed the reviewing stand the President entered his carriage and drove by a shorter route to the exposition building. Here the principal events of the day took place. Within the building, in which the Republican Convention of 1892 nominated Benjamin Harrison for President of the United States under the Chairmanship of William McKinley, was spread a repast for the volunteers.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Afterward Mr. McKinley was introduced by President Cyrus Northrop of the University of Minnesota. The President was greeted with prolonged applause. He said:

"I have come from the capital of the Nation that I might give the Nation's welcome to a regiment of the Nation's defenders. I have come to speak the voice of love and gratitude which comes from every American heart to-day that loves the flag. I have come to bid you welcome because you did your duty, and that is the highest tribute that can be paid to any soldier anywhere, and I do not think the members of this regiment or the regiments constituting the Eighth Army Corps in the Philippines realize the importance and heroism of their action after the treaty of peace was signed and ratified.

"I want to say to you men, and to Col. Summers—Gen. Summers now because of his gallantry—that the officers and men of the Eighth Army Corps sent to Washington telling me that they would stay in the Philippines until I could create a new army and send it there to take their places.

"I come to bid you welcome and give you the honor of the Nation because you sustained the flag of the Nation, because you refused to stack arms, refused to sound retreat. And you have come back having a high place in the hearts and affections of the American people, and gratitude that will continue for all time. You have also by your services added much to the cause of humanity, added much to the advancement of the civilization which has so characterized the century just now fading away.

PROGRESS IN THIS CENTURY.

"This century heralds the most wonderful progress of the world known to all history. The march of mankind in moral and intellectual advancement has been onward and upward. The growth of the world's material interests is so vast that the figures would almost seem to be drawn from the realm of imagination rather than from the field of fact. All peoples have felt the elevating influences of the century. Humanity and home have been lifted up. Nations have been drawn closer together in feeling and interest and sentiment. Contact has removed old prejudices at home and abroad, and brought about a better understanding, which has destroyed enmities and promoted amity. Civilization has achieved great victories, and to the gospel of good-will there are now few dissenters. The great powers, under the inspiration of the Czar of Russia, have been sitting together in a parliament of peace, seeking to find a common basis for the adjustment of controversies without war and waste. While they have not made war impossible, they have made peace more probable, and have emphasized the universal love of peace. They have made a gain for the world's repose, and Americans, while rejoicing in what was accomplished, rejoice also for their participation in the great cause yet to be advanced, we trust, to more perfect fulfillment.

"The century has blessed us as a Nation. While it has not given us perfect peace, it has brought us constant and ever-increasing blessings, and imposed upon us no humiliation or dishonor. We have had wars with foreign powers, and the unhappy one at home, but all terminated in no loss of prestige or honor or territory, but a gain in all. The increase of our territory has added vastly to our strength and prosperity without changing our republican character. It has given wider scope to democratic principles and enlarged the area for republican institutions.

"I sometimes think we do not realize what we have, and the mighty trust we have committed to our keeping. The study of geography and history has now more than a passing interest to the American people. It is worth reading that when the Federal Union was formed we had 900,765 square miles of territory, and in less than 100 years we have grown to 3,845,515 square miles.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

"The first acquisition was in 1803. Known as the 'Louisiana Purchase,' it embraced 883,072 square miles, exclusive of the area west of the Rocky Mountains. Its vastness and value will be best understood when I say that it comprises the entire States of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and parts of the States of Minnesota, Kansas, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Louisiana, all of Indian Territory, and part of Oklahoma Territory. It would seem almost incredible to the present generation that this rich addition to the Federal domain should have been opposed, and yet it was resisted in every form and by every kind of assault. The ceded territory was characterized as a 'malarial swamp,' its prairies destitute of trees or vegetation.

"It was commonly charged that we had been cheated by giving $15,000,000 for a territory so worthless and pestilential that it could never be inhabitated or put to use, and it was also gravely asserted that the purchase would lead to complications and wars with European powers. In the debate in the Senate over the treaty, a distinguished Senator from Connecticut said: 'The vast and unmanageable extent which the accession of Louisiana will give the United States; the consequent dispersion of our population, and the destruction of the balance which it is so important to maintain between the Eastern and Western States threaten, at no very distant day, the subversion of our Union.' A distinguished Senator from Delaware said: 'But as to Louisiana, this new, immense, unbounded world—if it should ever be incorporated into the Union, of which I have no idea, and which can only be done by amending the Constitution, I believe it will be the greatest curse that could at present befall us. It may be productive of innumerable evils, and especially of one that I fear to ever look upon. * * * Thus our citizens will be removed to the immense distance of two or three thousand miles from the capital of the Union, where they will scarcely ever feel the rays of the General Government; thus affections will become alienated; they will begin gradually to view us as strangers; they will form other commercial connections and our interests will become distinct. * * * And I do say that under existing circumstances, even supposing that this extent of territory was a desirable acquisition, fifteen millions of dollars was an enormous sum to give.'

"A distinguished Representative from Virginia said: 'I fear the effect of the vast extent of our empire.' He feared the effects of the increased value of labor, the decrease in the value of lands, and the influence of climate upon our citizens who should migrate thither. 'I fear,' he said, (though this land was represented as flowing with milk and honey,) 'that this Eden of the new world would prove a cemetery for the bodies of our citizens.'

"Imperialism has a chief place in the catalogue of disasters which would follow the ratification of this treaty, and it was alleged that this was the first and sure step to the creation of an empire and the subversion of the Constitution.

"The phrase which is now employed by some critics, 'planetary policy,' so far as I have been able to discover, first appeared at that time. Jefferson was made the subject of satirical verse:

See him commence, land speculator,
And buy up the realm of nature,
Towns, cities, Indians, Spaniards, prairies.

"The opponents, however, were in the minority, the star of the Republic did not set, and the mighty West was brought under the flag of justice, freedom, and opportunity.

"In 1819 we added 69,749 square miles, which now comprise Florida, and parts of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

"In 1845 we received the cession of Texas. It contained 376,981 square miles, and embraced the State of Texas and parts of Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico.

"The next cession was under the treaty of 1848, containing 522,568 square miles, embracing the States of California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming, and of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

"In 1853 we acquired by the Gadsden purchase 45,535 square miles, which embrace parts of Louisiana and New Mexico.

THE ACQUISITION OF ALASKA.

"The next great acquisition was that in 1867 of Alaska, containing 599,446 square miles. This treaty, like that for the Louisiana Purchase, was fiercely resisted. When the House had under consideration the bill appropriating the sum of $7,200,000, the amount of purchase money for Alaska agreed upon by the treaty, the minority report on the bill quoted approvingly an article which characterized Alaska as a 'terra incognita,' and said 'that persons well informed as to Alaska are ungrateful enough to hint that we could have bought a much superior elephant in Siam or Bombay for a hundredth part of the money, with not a ten-thousandth part of the expense incurred in keeping the animal in proper condition.'

"The minority report proceeded to say that the committee, having considered the various questions involved and the evidence in regard to the country under consideration, are forced to the conclusion that the possession of the country is of no value to the Government of the United States; that it will be a source of weakness instead of power, and a constant annual expense, for which there will be no adequate return; that it has no capacity as an agricultural country; that so far as known it has no value as a mineral country; that its fur trade is of insignificant value to us as a Nation and will speedily come to an end; that the fisheries are of doubtful value, and that whatever the value of its fisheries, its fur trade, its timber, and its minerals, they were all open to the citizens of the United States under existing treaties; that the right to govern the nation or nations of savages in a climate unfit for the habitation of civilized men was not worthy of purchase.'

"In a debate in the House a distinguished Representative from Massachusetts said: 'If we are to pay for Russia's friendship this amount, I desire to give her the $7,200,000 and let her keep Alaska. I have no doubt that at any time within the last twenty years we could have had Alaska for the asking, provided we would have taken it as a gift; but no man, except one insane enough to buy the earthquakes of St. Thomas and the ice fields of Greenland could be found to agree to any other terms for its acquisition to this country.'

"But with regard to this treaty the opponents made in the minority, and that great, rich Territory from which we have drawn many and many times over its purchase price, and with phenomenal wealth yet undeveloped, is ours in spite of their opposition.

THE NEW COLONIES.

"In the last year we have added to the territory of the United States the Hawaiian Islands, one of the gems of the Pacific Ocean, containing 6,724 square miles; Puerto Rico, containing 3,600 square miles; Guam, containing 50 square miles, and the Philippine archipelago, embracing approximately 143,000 square miles. This latest acquisition is about one-sixth the size of the original thirteen States. It is larger than the combined area of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and the District of Columbia. It exceeds in area all of the New England States. It is almost as large as Washington and Oregon combined, and greater than Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois united. It is three times larger than New York and three and one half times larger than the State of Ohio.

"The treaty of peace with Spain, which gave us the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam, met with some opposition in the Senate, but was ratified by that body by more than a two-thirds vote; while in the House the appropriation of $20,000,000 was made with little or no opposition. As in the case of the Louisiana Purchase and Alaska, the opponents of the treaty were in the minority, and the star of hope to oppressed peoples was not extinguished.

"The future of the new possessions is in the keeping of Congress, and Congress is the servant of the people. That they will be retained under the benign sovereignty of the United States I do not permit myself to doubt. That they will prove a rich and invaluable heritage, I feel assured. That Congress will provide for them a Government which will bring them blessings, which will promote their material interests, as well as advance their people in the path of civilization and intelligence, I confidently believe.

"They will not be governed as vassals or serfs or slaves. They will have a Government of liberty, regulated by law. They will have honesty of administration without oppression, taxation without tyranny, justice without bribe, education without distinction of social conditions, freedom of religious worship, and protection for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Gov. Lind then welcomed the returning soldiers to their home State.

MR. GRIGGS'S SPEECH.

Attorney General Griggs was next introduced. He said in part:

"No words of eloquence, no language of appreciation, can fitly express the sentiments that move the heart of every American citizen here who welcomes you soldiers home. You have come from half way around the globe, where you have been fighting the battles of your country, and sustaining the flag on the firing line. You have come back sound in health, vigorous in looks, vigorous in countenance, and patriotic in your souls—examples of the care and guardianship and protection which this great Government throws around its soldiers, even to the ends of the earth. While you were struggling through the swamps and jungles of Luzon, there was a great organization at home sending out transports and ships that were taking to you the comforts by which you were enabled to preserve your lives and health in that distant land. This country has not only regard and care for her troops, but she has gratitude. To-day the veterans of the civil war of more than a generation ago marched by the reviewing stand. The gratitude of the Nation is to-day as warm for them as it was thirty-five years ago. I believe the day will never come when the veterans of the Spanish war can march by an American audience without a thrill of gratitude penetrating the heart of every man who sees them."

Secretary of the Navy Long was the last speaker.

"I am one with you," said Mr. Long, "in love and admiration for the President of the United States, who stands before you as the representative of that great country whose citizens you are. I am one with you also in your love for your own great State, and I am one with you in your appreciation of the navy of the United States. I thrill through and through in admiration for its achievements. I recall the fall of Santiago before the guns of Sampson—"

At this point hundreds of voices in the crowd interrupted the Secretary's remarks with shouts of "Schley, Schley, Schley." The Secretary paused a moment and then said:

"My friends, there is glory enough for all. If I were to attempt to enumerate the names of all the great naval achievements you would never have your dinner before I had concluded."

Gen. Summers, responding to calls of the soldiers, came forward and bowed his acknowledgments amid frantic cheers.

"We left Old Glory floating in Luzon," he said, "and if necessary will go back there to defend it."

The Presidential party was driven to the residence of Thomas Lowry for dinner, and at 8 o'clock was conveyed to St. Paul on the Inter-urban trolley line.

BRIEF SPEECH IN ST. PAUL.

The President Says No Standing Army Is Needed, Because Every Citizen Is Eager to Answer a Call to Arms.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 12.—President McKinley spent over twelve hours in the Twin Cities to-day, leaving this city a little before midnight for Duluth and West Superior, where he will make a short visit early in the morning, thence proceeding direct to Fargo, N. D., to pay his respects to the Dakota volunteers who have just returned from the Philippines.

The President arrived here by special trolley car from Minneapolis at 7 o'clock, going directly to the Auditorium, where a general reception was held. The building, which seats over 6,000 people, was packed, while many thousands more blocked the streets in various directions as they tried to get into the building.

The reception was entirely informal, and gave place to brief speechmaking. President McKinley and all the members of his Cabinet present being heard in turn. The crowd cheered at sight of the President; they cheered when he mounted the platform; their cheers frequently interrupted his brief speech, and there was a storm of cheers as he finished his little talk. President McKinley said:

"I have discovered in the twelve or fifteen hours I have been in Minneapolis and St. Paul, the secret of the success of these two great cities. They work themselves and they work everybody else. I have been more than gratified in meeting the people of the State of Minnesota. It is a peculiar pleasure to meet with my friends and fellow-citizens of the great city of St. Paul.

"I have been gratified with the splendid demonstration of patriotism I have seen on every hand as I have journeyed throughout the East and the West into your State. I never look into the faces of a great American audience that I do not feel that the free institutions of the United States are safe and forever safe in their hands.

"The patriotism of the American people takes the place of large standing armies. We don't need them in the United States. We can have an army on any notice if the Nation is in peril or the flag is menaced. Eager is every American citizen to answer the call to arms, and just as eager to get back to the paths of peace when the emergency has passed. I was glad to join in your welcome to the Minnesota Volunteers. I was glad they didn't want to come home until the Government of the United States was ready to dispense with their services. I was glad that no matter who advised otherwise, they did not propose to beat a retreat. Every man, woman, and child in the State is glad they staid. The American soldier never runs away from duty—even if his time is up. Why, the other day that gallant Tennessee regiment, embarked on the good ship Herman for their homeward voyage, disembarked again when our interests were threatened at Cebu. They joined their comrades and shed their blood until the flag was safe from attack. We don't need standing armies, I say, because we have the purpose in our hearts to do and die if necessary."

"I am glad you are having prosperity out here. You all look as if you liked it—and all act as if you liked it. I hope it has come to stay."

After the members of the Cabinet had been heard, the President was driven to the home of J. J. Hill, where Mrs. McKinley spent the evening, and later the party returned to the train and were hurried on their journey to Duluth.

WOODRUFF LAUDS THE PRESIDENT.

Proposes Toast at Annual Banquet of the Druggists' Association.

NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 12.—Over three hundred persons, including many women, sat down to the annual banquet of the Druggists' Association at the International Hotel this evening. The principal speaker was Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, who responded to the toast, "The President of the United States."

At the close of his address Mr. Woodruff asked all present to join with him in drinking to the toast, "The Man Who Now Occupies the Office," coupling it with this sentiment: "The North and the South, the East and the West, now knit together in bonds of fraternal esteem, linked together by the character and achievements of our military, naval, and civic leaders; riveted so as never to be severed as long as we all partake of the character and spirit of those who achieved this great victory for a reunited and indissoluble Nation, first and foremost among whom stands William McKinley, the President of the United States."

The entire assembly arose, and, amid long-continued cheering, the toast was drunk.

BALTIMORE BANK CLOSES.

The Traders' National Goes Into Voluntary Liquidation Because of Gradually Failing Business.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 12.—The Traders' National Bank of this city announced to-day that it would go into voluntary liquidation and practically closed its doors at the end of to-day's business.

The Baltimore Clearing House Association will honor the checks of depositors, for which it will be reimbursed when the assets of the bank can be realized upon. A meeting of the stockholders of the bank has been called for the 15th of November to take final action. The business of the bank has been gradually diminishing for some time past, and a majority of the stockholders deemed it best to wind up its affairs.

The Traders' has a capital stock of $250,000, and at the last report had in deposits $150,000, with total liabilities of $471,831. It is thought that there will be 10 per cent. left for the stockholders after all the liabilities shall have been met.

SECOND-CLASS RATES TO RISE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—After Nov. 1 second-class passenger rates between Chicago and all points west of St. Paul to the Pacific Coast will be nearly 80 per cent. higher than at present. On that date the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Roads will raise their second-class, or colonist, rates between St. Paul and Portland, Seattle, and all other North Pacific Coast cities from $25 to $40, with corresponding advances to intermediate points.

The first-class fare from the Twin Cities to the coast will remain as now, $50. This will cause a general advance throughout the Western territory. The low rates that have been in effect during the past four months will be put in again about March 1.

New Yorkers at Rock Island Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Anson R. and Nathan Flower, brothers of the late Roswell P. Flower, and a party of New Yorkers, members of the Board of Directors of the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, are at the Auditorium Annex for the purpose of attending the annual meeting of the road to-day. Included in the party are Joseph D. Donald and George S. Brewster.

No New Orleans Detention.

The Southern Pacific Company has received the following telegrams:

You are assured that there are no quarantine restrictions against persons from New York or other Eastern points who pass through New Orleans without stopping over. Our quarantine applies to New Orleans and other places actually infected, and not to persons or freight that merely pass through these places.
W. F. BLUNT, M. D.,
State Health Officer of Texas.

No health certificates required by Texas authorities of passengers from New York by rail or steamer.
S. F. B. MORSE,
General Passenger Agent, Houston, Texas.

Fever Kills a Key West Surgeon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—Information has been received by the Marine Hospital Service of the death from yellow fever of Assistant Surgeon W. I. McAdam, in charge of the Marine Hospital at Key West.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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TOP & FALL OVERCOATS
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HAVE SUCH VALUES
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The celebrated B. & H. HIGHEST GRADE COVERT TOP COATS, pure silk lined throughout, with or without velvet collar. All new shades. Or a BLACK B. & H. VICUNA TOP COAT: pure silk lined to edge; the popular coat for sober dress. Both lots include all sizes and lengths, the new loose-fitting back and all the staple shapes. The regular $20 and $25 grades, special price $12.50.

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Cor. BROADWAY & CHAMBERS ST.
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OPEN SATURDAY EVE. TILL 9.
CLOTHES, HATS, FURNISHINGS, SHOES.

DEWEY AT HIS BIRTHPLACE

Formally Welcomed for the State of Vermont at Montpelier.

THE COMMONWEALTH'S GIFT

Description of the Diamond, Gold, and Enamel Jewel—Illuminations and an Immense Bonfire.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 12.—Admiral Dewey was to-day the recipient of the honors bestowed upon him by the people of Vermont. When the Mayor and City Council sent to Dewey a message of congratulation for his victory, he replied that if the people of his native city, Montpeller, were pleased with what he had done he was fully repaid. When the Admiral wrote this it was his supposition that the people of his country would let him return quietly. He then knew nothing of the preparations already under way to make his return a time of National rejoicing.

Admiral Dewey returned in a blaze of glory, and his wish to visit Montpeller was fulfilled, but he came here amid an outburst of enthusiasm which was a fitting climax to the many receptions and official events since he arrived at New York.

It is doubtful whether any part of the welcome to him was felt so deep down in Dewey's heart as that of to-day. As a guest of the city and State, he was greeted by the largest crowd ever assembled here, and rode at the head of the longest parade ever seen in Vermont. The enormous gathering represented every section of the State.

It was not a trying day for the Admiral, as the ceremonies lasted scarcely three hours, and he seemed to enjoy every incident. The forenoon was spent by him in his private car. Soon after daylight he took a look at familiar places about the city, read the big signs on the house of his birth and on the big schoolhouse he attended when a boy, and went over the church in which he was christened. A little later he saw what pleased him most, many scores of friends of his boyhood days.

After a review of the parade in the afternoon the Admiral and Gov. Smith gave a brief reception to the newspaper men of the State. When introduced, the Admiral said: "I am glad to meet you; this has been a great day for Vermont—a great day. You know I was born here; right over in that little house. You all know how I feel, it was all a dream."

Just before the review, and as the Admiral yas passing through the State House corridor to his position in the stand, the Governor pinned upon his breast the jewel which was Vermont's gift to him. A week ago Gov. Smith wired to Tiffany & Co. of New York an order for a gold-and-diamond decoration which the State desired to present to Admiral Dewey. Artisans worked upon the decoration night and day, and this morning Tiffany's representative arrived in Montpelier with the badge. It is a splendid example of the jeweler's art, and worthy of the hero and his native State.

The badge is in gold, enamel, and diamonds. As a centre piece in the form of a medallion, is the head of the Admiral within a rope border; below this are the arms of the State of Vermont in enamel. In the background are the American and Admiral's flags, enameled in color, also an anchor and the Admiral's star, surrounded by a wreath of laurel and oak. The badge is suspended by a blue ribbon from a bar, upon which are the words: "Welcome Home"; above is the American eagle and four stars in diamonds. All the metal used is 18-carat gold.

The jewel was to have been presented in formal exercises after the review, but the programme was unexpectedly shortened, so that the Admiral, after being introduced to the State Reception Committee, passed into the State House, and a few minutes later he entered his carriage and returned to his car.

The day wound up with a gorgeous display of fireworks on the plot of ground behind the Dewey Cottage, and an immense bonfire on Capitol Hill.

It is claimed that the bonfire was the largest ever constructed in the country. The fire was on the top of the hill, which rises abruptly from the main street, nearly 300 feet above the Winooski River and seventy-five feet above and directly behind the Capitol dome. In the construction of the pile were used 1,000 barrels, 700 railroad ties, the lumber from two buildings, and an immense quantity of other combustibles. The expense was borne by the State and city. The pile had been guarded night and day since completion, and to-day many barrels of oil and tar were spread over it.

The distinction of setting the pile afire, which was sold to the highest bidder, Carroll Pilkin, came to his little daughter, Marguerite. The ignition was by electric current, and a signal was given by rocket. The fire was set at 9 o'clock, and the flames shot 100 feet into the air, lighting up the country for miles around, it being seen thirty miles away. The pile burned until long after midnight.

The State House was illuminated with electric lights, with Dewey's picture in outline and an immense flag in colors, and the State House grounds were lighted with lanterns. All the streets were strung with lanterns, and altogether it was an illumination which Vermont will not equal for many years. The Admiral came out to witness the display.

At midnight Admiral Dewey's car was attached to a special train, and he started to Northfield.

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Oct. 12.—Admiral Dewey arrived here to-night. At sunrise he will receive an Admiral's salute from guns manned by cadets of Norwich University.

William P. Dillingham of Montpelier, former Governor of Vermont, has consented to speak on behalf of the State at the cornerstone exercises of Dewey Memorial Hall, at Norwich University, to-morrow.

The address of welcome, by Col. Henry O. Kent, senior Trustee of Norwich University, and classmate of Admiral Dewey at the institution, will be followed by Senator Depew.

PLANS FOR A PERMANENT ARCH.

Meeting to Perfect an Organization Will Be Held To-day.

The first meeting of the Committee on Plan and Scope for the perpetuation of the Dewey arch, which Charles H. Nicoll has organized, is to take place at noon to-day in the St. Paul Building. Some 200 men have consented to serve on this committee, and each has received a personal invitation to attend this meeting. Col. William C. Church will act as Chairman.

The results of this meeting will probably settle definitely the question as to whether the movement will be a success, for it is to be the occasion of the formation of the organization which will hereafter conduct it. The officers and an executive committee are both to be chosen. When the treasurer is selected subscriptions will be turned over to him.

The letters from persons invited to serve on the committee have been coming in in good numbers. Some of those received yesterday were from Roger A. Pryor, De Lancey Nicoll, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, President Joseph J. Little of the Board of Education; Surrogate James M. Varnum, Ralph N. Ellis, Beverly Chew, John F. Plummer, Thomas Gallaudet, A. A. Housman, W. Bayard Cutting, John La Farge, Francis G. Landon, Horace See, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, the Rev. Madison C. Peters, and Col. William Jay. They all indorsed the project, and, with the exception of Surrogate Varnum, who said his duties would not permit it, consented to act on the Citizens' Committee.

Mr. Nicoll said the cost of the Dewey arch would probably be as much as $700,000, and that from $75,000 to $100,000 had been verbally promised for the fund to be raised. He has received a written pledge for $1,000 from President J. J. Coogan of this borough, and a check of $50 from the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Sword for an Officer of Dewey's.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 12.—Thousands of Tennesseeans to-day attended the presentation of a handsome sword to Lieut. Valentine Sevier Nelson of this city, who was with Dewey on the Olympia at the battle of Manila Bay. The event was the feature of the fair now in progress.

FATHER AND DAUGHTER MARRY.

Double Wedding in Newark Took the Guests by Surprise.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 12.—George N. Wilcox of 161 Roseville Avenue invited his friends to his home last evening to witness the wedding of his daughter, Miss Helen W. Wilcox, to Carl Breithut. After the ceremony had been performed he surprised most of them by presenting himself and Miss Margaret Welfel as candidates for matrimony.

It was known to many of the guests that Mr. Wilcox and Miss Welfel were engaged, but it was understood they would not be married until after the wedding of Wilcox's son, which is to occur shortly. Some of the guests tried to induce Mr. Wilcox's son

HARCOURT DEPLORES WAR

Sir William's Speech in Wales, Fixing the Responsibility.

FIVE-YEAR FRANCHISE ENOUGH

Declares a Conflict Will Be a Shameful Catastrophe, Leaving a Heritage of Undying Hatred.

From The London Times, Sept. 21.

I should have been glad to address you upon subjects which concern your social welfare; but there has appeared before us now the spirit of war [Hear! Hear!]—that spirit which is the real enemy of social reforms and of public economy. We are told that we are to go to war with a country which was thus described by the present Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain. It was a country which had just been lawlessly invaded under the auspices of a man who was Prime Minister of the Cape Colony and a Privy Councilor to the Queen; and Mr. Chamberlain described the people I am speaking of—the people of the Government of the Transvaal—as a foreign Government with which her Majesty is at peace, and with whom it is in treaty relations. Why are we not to remain at peace with that country? Why are we not to observe these treaty relations? What has happened since to bring us to the verge of war? That is what you ought to know, what you ought to consider, and upon what the people of this country ought to form their judgment. I have been told, and I saw it in a paper this morning, that "the less Sir William Harcourt says upon this subject the better." [Laughter.] I will tell you why I cannot and I ought not to keep silence upon this subject. [Cheers.] I shared with Mr. Chamberlain in Mr. Gladstone's great Government of 1880 the responsibility of framing the Constitution of that State. [Hear! Hear!] For that Constitution he and I and all of that Cabinet are equally responsible. We are responsible for the precise definition of its rights and its obligations, and it is my duty to set forth before you the facts as they are present to my mind, and to assist you, my constituents, in forming a just judgment on the question. [Hear! Hear!] I am not a volunteer in this matter. I am one of those who were publicly responsible for the settlement that was made between the British Nation and the Government of the Transvaal, and it is in that capacity that I claim to speak. I cannot read without indignation and reprobation the persistent attempts of the war press—I was going to call it the Rhodes press—in England and at the Cape to aggravate the position of affairs, difficult as they are, to exasperate the controversy, to pervert the facts, and to do all that in them lies, and at every moment when we seem to be near a settlement to obstruct that settlement in the direction of peace. There is such a party, there is such a spirit, and there are such attempts going on in this country. I confess that I have always felt, and still feel, a sentiment of justice and sympathy toward a brave and simple people, who, whatever errors they may have committed, are deeply attached, as we are, to the independence of their country. [Cheers.]

THE GRAND TREK.

Gentlemen, if there was anything which should induce President Krüger to give a favorable ear to the appeals for reform it would be the experience through which he and his people went themselves when they became exiles from the land of their birth. One of the leaders of that movement, whose name was well known and venerated among the Dutch people of the Transvaal, said, in a proclamation, when they left the land under British dominion: "We quit this colony under the full assurance that the English Government has nothing more to require of us, and will allow us to govern ourselves without its interference in the future. We solemnly declare that we leave this country with a desire to enjoy a quieter life than we have hitherto led. We shall not molest any people nor deprive them of the smallest property; but, if attacked, we shall consider ourselves fully justified in defending our persons and effects to the utmost of our ability against every enemy. We are leaving this fruitful land of our birth, on which we have suffered enormous losses and continual vexation, and are about to enter a strange and dangerous territory; but we go with a firm reliance upon an all-seeing, just, and merciful God, whom we shall always fear and humbly endeavor to obey. In the name of all who leave this colony with me." That was signed "M. Retief." That is a document which you cannot read without solemn thoughts before you enter on a terrible conflict. I recall with pleasure the words which Mr. Chamberlain used when we were colleagues together in a Liberal Government. He said: "The Boers are not naturally a warlike race; they are a homely, industrious, but somewhat rude and uncivilized nation of farmers living on the produce of the soil; they are animated by a deep and even stern religious sentiment, and they inherit from their ancestors, the men who won the independence of Holland from the oppressive rule of Philip II. of Spain, their unconquerable love of freedom and liberty. Are not these qualities which commend themselves to men of the English race; are they not virtues which we are proud to believe form the best characteristics of the English people?" And mark this last sentence. It is against such a nation that we are to be called upon to exercise the dread arbitrament of arms." [Cheers.] That was spoken after Majuba, and it is as true to-day as it was then. Those words which I read to you describe the principles upon which, in that Government of 1881, we determined to restore upon certain conditions the independence of the Transvaal. We were violently attacked at that time. It was said we were dishonoring the country; that we ought to have avenged Majuba. I have never been, and never will be, afraid of that convention. [Cheers.] I shall always consider it a memorable record of the policy of that righteousness which exalteth a nation.

THE SUZERAINTY.

Now, I must ask you to bear with me patiently while I endeavor to explain to you what was the limit of the independence which was then granted, regranted, I should say, to the Transvaal State. Now, it was considered then, and it is considered now, that the Transvaal State ought not to enter into foreign relations by treaty with other countries without the consent of the British Government. In my opinion that was a proper and just principle. That convention, as it was called, of 1881, reserved to Great Britain the right of veto upon treaties with foreign States. Secondly, in regard to its internal administration, it limited, in a certain degree, the internal government and autonomy of the Transvaal State, but, as Lord Derby, who was then Colonial Secretary, stated, (I give his words,) "in all other respects entire freedom of action was accorded not inconsistent with the rights expressly reserved," so that in the convention of 1881—follow me here—it was in that first convention of 1881 the independence so limited was expressed by the word suzerainty, a vague word, but one which was employed in that convention of 1881. Then, as for the new convention. You have a convention in which the word "suzerainty" has disappeared. You have a reservation of the control of this country over the treaty relations of the Transvaal, and what was the result of that new convention? The result of that new convention was stated by Lord Derby; and now this is a very important statement. He said: "By the omission of those articles in the convention of 1881 which assigned to her Majesty and the British Government certain specific powers and functions connected with the internal government and the foreign relations, your Government will be left free to govern the country without interference, to conduct its diplomatic intercourse and shape its foreign policy, subject only to the requirements embodied in the fourth article of the new draft that any treaty with a foreign State shall not have effect without the approval of the Queen." Therefore I think you may take it with absolute certainty that the new convention of 1884 was this: It kept the control of foreign affairs under the veto of the British Government, and in respect of their internal affairs struck out the word "suzerainty," leaving or giving to the people of the Transvaal absolute internal authority—home rule, in fact, for themselves. [Cheers.] I should say that Lord Derby had also in that speech said: "We have kept the substance"—and he explained what the substance was—"a controlling power which gives us the right of veto over a treaty with foreign powers." That was the substance. He did not say—on the contrary, he said exactly the opposite—he did not say they had kept the control of the internal affairs which was given to the Government of the Transvaal. Lord Cairns and Lord Salisbury had argued with great force that where you did not keep control over the internal affairs the word "suzerainty" was not appropriate, because that meant a general authority over all affairs; and that is the ambiguity under which we are now suffering. The word "suzerainty" was obliterated, and the matter, as I say, remained upon that footing.

IS THE TRANSVAAL A SOVEREIGN STATE?

In the course of that discussion on the question of suzerainty, in the dispatch of May 9, the Government of the Transvaal set up a claim that their right of government arose not from the Convention of 1884, but from the inherent right of the republic as a sovereign international State. I wish to deal fairly in this controversy, and, as I have criticised and rejected the theory that the suzerainty was retained in the convention of 1884, so I may think this was a claim put forward on the part of President Krüger and the Transvaal State which could not be maintained, and for the same reason. You cannot say "suzerainty" when you have only a partial suzerainty; so you cannot claim the position of a sovereign international State when you have surrendered the control of your foreign affairs. ["Hear, hear."] The position is this—that both sides have made an allegation which cannot be maintained. This was a claim by the Transvaal which, in my opinion, is quite indefensible, and I think the British Government has been perfectly right in repudiating the claim. As made in that form it is not a sovereign international State In that sense it is also not true to say the British Government have a suzerainty, when they have only got a partial control. This is the real crux at the present moment. ["Hear, hear!"] Neither of these positions can be maintained, and if you could only get rid of them we should have peace to-morrow. [Cheers.]

Both parties are pledged to the observance of the Convention of 1884, and when you have got a precise document which defines the real relation of the parties, what is the use of going into these vague terms of suzerainty and international control? When we have got this document, in heaven's name let us stick to it. [Loud cheers.] Of course, it does not exclude the right of a State to protect its own subjects from ill-treatment. We possess that right all over the world. It has never been denied; in fact, it has been explicitly admitted by the Government of the Transvaal.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S "RECORD."

I recall the statement made by Mr. Chamberlain so lately as 1896 upon a motion brought forward by myself in the House of Commons, words which are worth recalling to the attention of the country. On May 8, 1896, in answer to myself in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain, who was speaking then of the jingo party, said: "In some quarters the idea is put forward that the Government ought to have issued an ultimatum to President Krüger—an ultimatum which would have certainly been rejected, and which must have led to war. Sir, I do not propose to discuss such a contingency as that. A war in South Africa would be one of the most serious wars that could possibly be waged. It would be in the nature of a civil war. It would be a long war, a bitter war, and a costly war. As I have pointed out, it would leave behind it the embers of a strife which I believe generations would hardly be long enough to extinguish. To go to war with President Krüger in order to force upon him reforms in the internal affairs of his State, with which successive Secretaries of State standing in the place have repudiated all right of interference, that would have been a course of action as immoral as it would have been unwise." [Cheers.] Let me repeat those words again, because they ought to go forth at this moment, I think, to the nation. "To go to war with President Krüger," said Mr. Chamberlain, "in order to force upon him reforms in the internal affairs of his State, with which successive Secretaries of State standing in the place have repudiated all right of interference, that would have been a course of action as immoral as it would have been unwise." [Cheers.] What has changed those circumstances since May 8, 1896?

"In the last communication," Mr. Chamberlain went on, "I sent to the press, I defined what I conceived to be our rights in the matter. I said we did not claim and never had claimed the right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Transvaal, but we did claim, both as representing the interests of our fellow-subjects in the Transvaal and as the paramount power in South Africa responsible for the security of the whole country, to make friendly representations to him and to give him friendly advice as much in his interests as in our own." That is straight enough. Now, that is the description given by a responsible Minister of the situation as it then stood. What is there to alter the situation?

THE FIVE YEARS' FRANCHISE.

They offered in August, in the first place, a five years' qualification, which Sir Alfred Milner had demanded at Bloemfontein, and made an offer as liberal, or more liberal, than that which we ourselves had proposed in June. [Hear, hear!] I do not see either the obstinacy or the delay in that. You began your controversy in June, and in August you get a practical acceptance of the terms you yourselves had proposed two months before. As to the sufficiency of the franchise in the offer, there is not, and cannot be, any dispute, but it is to be observed that the Transvaal made that offer subject to two conditions, and it is upon those conditions that the matter has gone off. It was rejected by the British Government. As regards the franchise, her Majesty's Government does not deny that it was a perfectly good proposal. Let us then examine these conditions, because they will determine the whole question. Were the conditions such as ought to have involved the rejection of that final proposal of President Krüger? In my opinion they were not. [Cheers.] That the last proposal of a five years' qualification has not been carried through is, I tnink, a great disappointment and a great disaster. What we ought to do is to see if the offer is true, and if it is, the Uitlanders will get all that ever has been asked for them, and they will secure that voice in the government of the Transvaal which we all desire for them. Why was this offer rejected? These were the two conditions: the Transvaal Government said it made that offer on the condition that the present intervention should not be made a precedent for similar action in the future; that no interference with the internal affairs of the republic should take place, and that her Majesty's Government should not further insist upon the assertion of the suzerainty, but that the subject should be allowed to drop. What was there unreasonable in that? Here you have a special interference with their franchise on the proposal of the Transvaal Government itself. What they ask is, "Don't use this as a precedent for everything else, and in the future no interference with the internal affairs of the republic shall take place." That is not unreasonable. That is the convention of 1884, and both parties contend that they stand upon the convention. Then they go on to ask that her Majesty's Government will not further insist upon the suzerainty, that the subject shall be allowed to drop. It was allowed to drop in 1884. [Hear, hear!] That is exactly what did happen; the claim to suzerainty did drop then, and I do not understand why such conditions as these are to be regarded as impossible, and to be rejected. They were conditions which might be accepted, and if so the whole thing might be settled to-morrow upon that footing. The objection taken by the British Government in its last note rejecting this settlement was not to the conditions as stated in the proposal of the Transvaal Government, but to a condition which was not then put forward at all. They referred to the former assertion I have spoken of—to the Transvaal as being a sovereign international State. The British Government is quite right to repudiate this, but it might have said: "Of course we repudiate your claim to be an international State, but we do not insist upon, we drop as before, the term suzerainty." I have always said that that claim upon the part of the Transvaal Government was not justified; that the British Government was right in repudiating it. It was not put forward as a condition to the acceptance of these terms. These conditions having been refused, the Transvaal Government said: "Oh, then we withdraw our offer." And they would recur to the law, the seven years' franchise, which Mr. Chamberlain said was a fair basis of discussion, and they would no longer propose five years. Well, I think the Transvaal Government was wrong; having made the proposal of five years it ought to have adhered to it and ought to have adhered to the conditions. I think the conditions ought to have been accepted, and, as I said before, the Uitlanders would have had a five years' qualification, and we should be exactly in the position we deliberately assumed in 1884. [Cheers.]

WAR NOT NECESSARY.

Now, in my opinion, upon this quarrel, upon an ambiguous suzerainty, you are not to go to the issue of arms. Is it not possible that we can revert to the position of a few weeks ago when this reasonable offer was made accompanied by reasonable conditions? We do not want to alter the offer, because every one admits that it is good, but if there is an ambiguity in the definition of the conditions, for God's sake let us go and clear it up and not go to war about it. [Cheers.] In my opinion, what ought to be done is to accept the franchise as offered for examination. I think it is fair that there should be an examination of the details and that the Government should give the assurance to the Transvaal which the Transvaal has asked for. That is, the assurance that under the name of suzerainty it will not claim to interfere in every particular whenever it chooses in the internal affairs of the Transvaal. [Hear.] Is it beyond the resources of diplomacy to retrieve a false position like this on both sides and to restore this offer of August which has now fallen through? We hear a great deal of talk about supremacy, of the paramountcy. They are big words, and these big words you ought to consider and understand what they mean and how far they go and how far they will lead. In some senses of course we are supreme in South Africa. We have the command of force. We are supreme and irresistible in our force. We can do what we like. We can crush these Dutchmen in the Transvaal, and you will have to crush the Dutchmen all over South Africa. You may send out a corps d'armée and you can do that; of that there is no doubt. But that, I hope, is not the question. For us it is not what we can do, but what it is right we should do and what we ought to do. [Cheers.] That is the only supremacy which I claim for the English Nation. [Renewed cheers.] When you talk of supremacy, does it mean that you have the right to override and destroy the convention into which you entered in 1884, and interfere whenever you like and in whatever matters you like in the internal government of the Transvaal after you have guaranteed to the Government of the Transvaal internal autonomy? Is that what you means? They talk of paramountcy in South Africa. Well, the Transvaal is not the only independent community there which has the right of governing its own affairs. There is the Orange Free State; that is not subject to your authority at all. Is this word "paramountcy" intended to tell the Orange Free State that you claim to interfere with its affairs, too, in all particulars? Is it a wise and statesmanlike thing to flaunt that at this moment in the face of the Orange Free State in South Africa? [Cries of "No!"] In my opinion, it is most foolish and the most dangerous thing you could do at the present moment. [Hear, hear.] We have obtained already by the representations we have made, and rightly made, a fair offer of an adequate franchise for the Uitlanders upon conditions which are not unreasonable, and to go to war in such an issue as that now before us would be, in my opinion, wholly without justification. There is here—I say it after the deepest reflection—there is no casus belli.

I know how, in the arrogance of irresistible might and the lust of insatiable dominion, the minds of men are inflamed and blinded by passion and by crime. They are incapable of recognizing that magnanimity, that greatness of soul, which is the highest characteristic of a great nation. But to the man who can feel and think it is hard to conceive the horror of a war waged by Christian men against each other in the presence of savage tribes, a war waged against people deeply attached to the independence of their country, an independence which was guaranteed and which they honestly believe to be at stake. A war waged for what? For the details of a franchise bill, for a difference of two years in the qualification. A poet of old exclaimed: "Is it your pleasure to wage a war which will be crowned with no triumph?" For even the heathen bequeathed no triumph to the victor in a civil war. A war between the British and Dutch races throughout South Africa, which when your superiority is asserted—as, of course, it will be—will leave behind it an inheritance of undying hatred in the hearts of the people among whom you will still have to live, a war will be a dreadful close to an expiring century and a glorious reign. [Cheers.] While the voice of reason may still be heard and the path of peace is still open, something may yet be done before it is too late to avert such a shameful catastrophe. [Loud cheers.]

RUNAWAY ENDANGERED MANY.

Narrow Escapes from a Truck Team That Dashed Down Central Park West and Broadway.

That many persons were not injured by a runaway team in Central Park West and Broadway near Fifty-ninth Street last evening amazed all who saw their extremely narrow escapes. For a short time at least two persons seemed in imminent danger of death.

Frank Duffy of 505 Eleventh Avenue, driving a heavy butcher's truck for Joseph Stein & Son of Fortieth Street and the North River, left his team untethered in Central Park West, near Eightieth Street, and soon afterward the horses took fright at a sub-trolley car and dashed away southward. It was a few minutes after 6 o'clock, and the roadway was crowded with bicyclists on their way home, but everybody got out of the way without difficulty until the team reached the Circle, at Fifty-ninth Street. This is one of the busiest transfer points in the city, and at that hour the place was jammed with people getting on, getting off, and waiting for cars, while cabs, automobiles, and other vehicles helped to fill the space. It seemed impossible that the runaways could get through without killing somebody, but the crowds scattered to the right and left and opened a path for the flying horses.

At Fifty-ninth Street, Bicycle Policeman James Donahoe and Fireman William Beggins of Hook and Ladder No. 21 stood in the path of the horses and tried to stop them. Donahue made a great jump and caught the bridle of the off horse. Beggins just missed his horse and fell to the pavement. Donahoe hung on for a moment, but was shaken off by the frightened horse. The effort, however, was not wholly lost, as it caused the team to swerve over to the left, which enabled several bicyclists to get out of the way.

Near Fifty-eighth Street Miss May Keenan of 63 Amsterdam Avenue and Edward T. Green of 432 West Fifty-eighth Street rode almost in front of the runaways. Green managed to jump, but Miss Keenan threw herself from her wheel and fell directly in the path of the team. It seemed as if she would certainly be crushed. The horses, however, jumped over the prostrate woman, and the wheels of the heavy truck cleared her by a fraction of an inch. She escaped unhurt save from the shock and a few slight bruises. She was sent home in a cab. Her wheel was nothing but a tangled mass of broken pipe and wire after the truck went over it.

The team was thoroughly exhausted by this time, and, half running, half staggering, the horses blindly made their way up on the sidewalk. A dozen men seized them and they were easily held.

BATTLE AVERTED AT ROSELLE.

Crowd Took a Resident's Part Against a Gang of Italian Workmen.

ROSELLE, N. J., Oct. 12.—Robert Murray of this place and a gang of workmen employed by the Westfield and Elizabeth Street Railroad, or by the contractor constructing the line of the company through this village, had an encounter to-day. Water had gathered in the excavation for the road on First Avenue. To drain this off a gang of men started to dig a ditch under the sidewalk in such a manner that the water would run off onto Mr. Murray's property. He appeared on the scene and forbade the work.

It went on despite his protests. He then stood on the flagstone in the sidewalk, which would have to be lifted to let the drain run beneath it. The workmen placed crowbars under the flagstone and heaved it out of the way, with Mr. Murray still standing upon it. Mr. Murray lifted the stone on edge and let it drop back in place. A crowd gathered and took Mr. Murray's part, and a general fight was only averted by an English-speaking representative of the contractor's calling the workmen off.

SUPPOSED SWINDLER CAUGHT.

Police Believe James Taylor to be a Notorious Criminal.

A rather distinguished looking man about fifty years of age, who said his name was James Taylor, was yesterday held by Magistrate Flammer in the Centre Street Police Court in order to give the detectives time to look up his record.

He is supposed to be a man who attempted to swindle a woman here four or five years ago. The man in question was turned over to the Boston police and served a term of four years in the Massachusetts penitentiary for swindling two Boston women. When he was released he went West and swindled another woman. He is said to have been married several times.

Taylor was arrested Wednesday night at Twentieth Street and Fourth Avenue by detectives. The latter say he was trying to persuade a young woman of this city, whom he had met through an advertisement and was under contract to marry, to draw some money from a bank. The woman's name is withheld by the police.

Fatal Explosion at Cumberland.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 12.—A powder and dynamite explosion took place to-day in the office of the Davis Coal and Coke Company at Thomas, West Va. Ira Nycum, the timekeeper, whose home was in Everitt., Penn., was killed. Five men were injured. The building was demolished. Loss, $20,000.

FOREIGN INSURANCE AUDIT.

President McCall on Examination of American Companies by Commissioners of Prussian Government.

JOHN A. McCALL in Harper's Weekly.

A recent event which deserves more than passing notice is the visit to this country of a commission sent in behalf of the Minister of the Interior for Prussia to investigate the methods of business and the general condition of certain American life insurance companies. This is the first instance in which such a commission has ever been sent to the United States in behalf of a foreign government, and it contains a suggestion with regard to commercial questions that arise between governments so far-reaching that the President of the United States quickly recognized the possible significance of it, and repeatedly expressed his deep interest in the issue of the commission's work.

Four American companies have first and last been involved in the action of the Prussian Government, including the three so-called "giant companies" in New York City—the New York Life, the Mutual Life, and the Equitable. As the business on the books of these three companies alone probably now exceeds $3,000,000,000—or about one-half of all the business in force in all American companies—the importance and far-reaching effects of the work of the Prussian Commissioners can be readily understood.

In passing upon the condition and methods of business of the New York Life, the Mutual Life, and the Germania, as the Commissioners did by the request of those companies, they were practically criticising a great American enterprise, and their conclusions will necessarily have an important bearing upon the future. It is proper to add right here that the Equitable Life was not examined by the Commissioners because it has never asked for a renewal of the concession which it voluntarily surrendered some years ago.

After completing their labors, the Commissioners returned to Berlin, and their reports will be submitted to the Minister of the Interior for his final action. It is quite possible that their detailed report will remain a part of the records of the Interior Department, and will never be given to the public. The character of their work, however, has been somewhat indicated in recent publications.

It will be of interest to notice some of the rulings of the Prussian Bureau of Insurance which had most to do with the retirement from Prussia of the three great American life insurance companies, and with bringing about the present condition of affairs:

1. A life insurance company shall not hold stock in a private corporation.

2. A life insurance company shall limit its total management expenditures to a sum not in excess of the loading provided for expenses in its premium income.

3. A life insurance company issuing policies in which a division of surplus is deferred beyond the second year shall so keep its books that it can know how much of its total surplus (so called) is derived from the policies issued in each year, and these amounts must be shown as liabilities in its reports to the Prussian Minister of the Interior.

In order to make these rulings clear, it is necessary to explain that life insurance policies are usually paid for by premiums which fall due annually, or more frequently than once a year, at specified dates. These premiums must, of course, be sufficient, when accumulated with compound interest, to enable the company to pay the sums insured under the policies as those policies mature, and in addition to this they must provide for the expense of managing the company. An elaborate mathematical calculation, taking into account the probable annual mortality of human beings and the probable rates of interest to be realized on perfectly safe investments in the future, is necessary in order to determine the former amount. As thus determined, it is called the "net" premium or "pure" premium. The actual premium payable by the policyholder is equal to this net premium, together with an addition, as already explained, to cover the cost of administration. This addition is technically termed the "loading" of the premium. As it is impossible to predict with perfect accuracy the future rate of mortality and the future rate of interest, it is, of course, necessary, in order to make life insurance absolutely safe, to charge a premium somewhat higher than that which will be actually required for the payment of claims and cost of management. The whole of this extra charge, in the case of a mutual life insurance company, is returned to the policyholders in the shape of dividends. Before being allocated to individual policyholders as dividends, it is carried on the books and published to the world as "surplus." While all mutual companies divide up among their policyholders the entire surplus of their premiums, as above described, there is much difference as to the manner of division. Companies vary in regard to the degree of fairness observed as between different sections of policyholders in their division of surplus, and it must be said that in this respect American companies are, as a rule, superior to European companies. There is also a variation as to the time, or times, in the history of a policy when dividends are allocated. In some policy contracts small dividends are paid to the policyholder year by year, so that he gets back the overplus of his premium almost as fast as he pays it, but has not the opportunity of availing himself of the special financial advantages possessed by a large company for investing money in the most profitable way consistent with absolute security. The more popular plan, and that followed by the three great American companies in the most of their policy contracts, is to accumulate these dividends for the benefit of the policyholder for a specified number of years, selected by him in advance. These dividends are not paid either in cash or in the form of future insurance or annuity benefits, at the policyholder's own choice, according to a system of options which the companies have devised in order to suit the convenience of policyholders under all sorts of changed circumstances that may have taken place in the interim, in their family or business affairs.

It may be said, perhaps, that the above rulings of the Prussian Insurance Bureau are rather of the nature of regulations than of principles, but there is a principle behind each rule. In life insurance, as in stocks, the principle is security. While some stocks may be better than some bonds, yet bonds are a first lien, and stocks a second lien; the income on bonds is fixed, while that on stocks varies with the prosperity of the issuing company. Bonds, as a class, are "safer" than stocks. This principle is recognized in the law which forbids our savings banks to invest in stocks. Moreover, the holders of stocks are the managers of the corporations issuing them, and in some instances they carry a double liability, as, for example, in the case of the stock of a National bank.

The question of expenses is one that has been often discussed by life underwriters. The question is one, too, on which there is current a good deal of misinformation. Whether or not the expenses of any life company are too high is not absolutely proved by its expense ratio. If the company has ability and vigor in its management, and does a very large new business, the expense ratio will be high. It is to be borne in mind—though it is not creditable to human nature—that a demand for life insurance does not exist among the public at large to any considerable extent until it is aroused by energetic solicitation on the part of an army of canvassers organized by life insurance companies. These canvassers can command high pay for the ability and energy which are needed in order to persuade men to take out life insurance, and the pay is naturally dependent in the main on the payment of the first premium. There are other expenses, such as the cost of medical examination, and personal inspection of risk, connected with the beginning of a policy that do not occur in its subsequent history. Hence a large new business means a high expense ratio, even though the new business is secured on a basis which will make it ultimately very profitable to the company. On the other hand, the expense ratio in a company may really be very large when it seems very small, simply because such a company does a small business but at an extravagant cost. Under which of these two classes any given company comes might perhaps be a matter on which opinions would differ, and a regulation, particularly a foreign government, which provides that the expense ratio must not represent a total expenditure in excess of the loading provided in the premium income is certainly not an unwise or an unreasonable requirement. It is not unreasonable because it practically does not interfere with the energetic transaction of business, and it is wise because it is safe.

A regulation which requires that accumulated surplus (so called) shall be carried as a liability is intended to secure a fair and equitable distribution of it among policy holders from whose contributions it is derived. When a surplus has been once ascertained and assigned, beyond question it should become a liability to be paid at the maturity of policies, and it should not remain an undefined sum which may be drawn upon for other purposes. This regulation certainly is in the interest of individual rights and equities, and precludes the misapplication of surplus funds.

A word as to the desirability of foreign business for an American company: While we believe that our own is a favored land in most respects, some of our life insurance companies long ago discovered that the conditions of life abroad among the insuring classes, especially in Europe, are quite as favorable as they are in the United States. We are sometimes disposed to think that we are the only progressive people, which, of course, is a mistake. People in Europe have been working at economic and sanitary problems much longer than we have, and, in general, the conditions which insure security to life and stability to property there are quite equal to those which exist in this country. Moreover, business can be secured at a lower expense, and—a most important consideration—when obtained, it is more persistent than in this country, and in the end equally profitable. A large and widely distributed membership well selected must necessarily give the best and most uniform results in life insurance.

Let us for a moment look upon the amount of foreign business which each one of the three great American companies has upon its book, as a company by itself. At the close of 1898 the total foreign business in force in the "three giants" aggregated $637,700,000, about 22 per cent of their entire business. One-third of this or $212,560,000 is the average amount of business in force in each of these three companies in foreign countries. Out of the 395 life companies in existence in the entire world, only 190 companies, excluding the "three giants," have a total volume of insurance in force greater than the foreign business of any one of the "three giants" alone. On the Continent of Europe there are 190 companies, and only one approaches $212,000,000—the Gotha—and that falls short of it. Of the 192 companies in Great Britain, only one—the Old Prudential, the great industrial company—exceeds the above figures. The great Australian company—the Australian Mutual Provident—approximates the above figures, but does not reach it. In the United States there are only four companies outside the three under discussion—viz., the Metropolitan, the Prudential, the Northwestern, and the Mutual Benefit—whose total figure surpasses $200,000,000. The foreign business of the American companies has been built up in less than thirty years, while the average of British life companies is sixty-four years, and that of the Continental companies forty-six years, and that of other American life companies forty-four years. These figures not only prove the extraordinary growth of the foreign business of the three great American companies, but are fruitful in suggestion, as to both its present and its future possibilities and value.

To these considerations should be added the advantage to an American company of having an independent audit of its books and a review of all its methods by experts of other nations interested at the same time in the immediate protection of the policyholders in their respective countries. The examination made by such men and the reports required annually by their Governments bring added security to our own people, for obvious reasons.

I believe, therefore, that the requirements of Prussia, without reference to whether any of our companies are readmitted to that country or not, will in the near future be recognized as wise and as most beneficial to life insurance everywhere. It is to be hoped also that the precedent established in this action by the Prussian Government will show the way to a better method of settling other commercial differences.

CHILDREN TRY SHOPLIFTING.

Girl Aged Thirteen and Boy of Eight Caught Stealing a Hat.

John and Mamie Smith, children of the proprietor of a saloon at 1,108 Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint, were arrested Wednesday afternoon in a Sixth Avenue department store for stealing a woman's hat worth $13. The young woman attending the hat counter caused their arrest. Mamie, who is thirteen years old, but very small for her age, had the hat under her cape.

When the girl was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court she could not see the clerk, who was making out the papers against her, and had to be lifted up to his desk. The boy is only eight years of age. They were held in $300 bonds each and turned over to the Gerry society.

Museum of Natural History Open.

The American Museum of Natural History is now open, free to visitors, Tuesday and Saturday evenings; also Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and on Sunday afternoons. Many new specimens of mammals and birds have been added to the collections. The Trustees are maintaining exploring parties in Peru and Colombia, and at several points on the Pacific slope, extending from the southwest to British Columbia. The Jesup North Pacific expedition has had several parties in the field in British Columbia and Siberia, and the material secured from these expeditions is now arriving at the museum. Free lectures to the public, under the auspices of the Board of Education, are being given on Tuesday evenings.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

Fall and Winter Clothing.

We sell goods cheaper than any other house in the world—but for cash only. This is strikingly true of Clothing. The success of our method is indicated by a constantly growing business. To meet multiplying demands we have greatly enlarged the Clothing department this season. Here's big news for all buyers. Just now the uppermost thought concerns personal apparel. In that connection we have much to say. A becalmed Clothier. From undiscoverable causes his business was stagnant at a time he had reckoned upon activity. Usual results. The pressure of obligations couldn't be checked. Stock had to be sacrificed. We bought. The lion's share of the gain is yours.

Men's Sack Suits, single and double-breasted vests, made of fine worsteds, cheviots and velour-finished cassimeres, qualities and workmanship that would be cheap at $15.00; choice $11.49

Boys' Vestee Suits, made of dependable worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres, some are silk-faced, all are thoroughly well trimmed and finished, would be cheap at $5.00; choice $2.98

The foregoing two items are mere introductions to the grand offerings that follow.

Men's Sack Suits, double breasted vests, made of unusually fine fancy worsted, hand-finished tailoring. The first try-on of the correct size creates that right feeling—the feeling of comfort which comes of being perfectly fitted, worth $25.00; our price $17.49.

Men's Three-Button Cutaway Coats and Vests, made of elegant rough-face worsted cheviot, full of real tailoring excellence and elegance, lined with silk merveilleux, very dressy, worth $18.00; our price . . $14.99

Men's Overcoats, made of soft finished diagonal Vicuna cloth, lined throughout with heavy silk, material and workmanship that will appeal to all men of good taste, and the price is a marvel, worth $28.00; at $21.98

Men's Overcoats, made of very handsome quality black and blue kersey cloth, silk velvet collar, shoulders lined with satin, body with good worsted serge, artistic tailoring, worth $25.00; our price $17.98

Men's Overcoats, made of splendid black and blue kersey, raw edges, double-stitched lapped seams, silk velvet collar, shoulders lined with satin, body with nobby wool plaids or double-warped Italian cloth, worth $12.50; our price $9.49

Boys' Suits and Overcoats.

Boys' Overcoats, made of all wool black and blue kersey, velvet collars, nicely tailored and perfect fitting, sizes 15 to 19 years $6.24

Boys' Top Coats, made of heavy covert cloth, some have velvet collars, serviceable and warmthful garments, sizes 7 to 18 years; our price $4.99

Boys' Long Trouser Suits, double-breasted vests, made of pure worsted in checks and stripes, elegantly tailored, sizes 15 to 19 years; our price only $10.74

Boys' Vestee Suits, made of brown, blue and red cheviot, double silk collar, vests embroidered in harmonizing colors, very stylish, worth $12.50; at $9.38

Boys' Long Trouser Suits, good cheviots in plaids and checks lined with serge, carefully finished, worth $10; our price only $6.24

Boys' Two-piece Suits, made of pure wool cheviots in plaids, checks and stripes; trousers have double seats and knees; sizes 7 to 16 years, worth $5; our price $3.44

Men's and Women's Hosiery at Astonishing Prices

We can't foretell the possibilities of the future, but we can state with perfect accuracy that greater values have never been offered in the past of this or any other store. There are twenty-five hundred pairs of Women's Hose and Men's Half Hose at prices that you must see in figures upon the goods in order to fully comprehend their cheapness. They represent samples sent by the most notable mills of Europe to the largest of American importers. There isn't an inferior pair in the lot. We secured them at a fraction of their actual worth. The following hints show how liberal we've been with the public in marking them for enthusiastic selling:

Women's black silk-finished lisle thread Hose, warranted fast color, double soles, toes and heels, black boot patterns with rich fancy colored striped tops. The lot will easily average 50c. a pair the way we usually sell Hosiery. Would cost you more elsewhere; choice at . . 24c

Men's lisle thread silk-plated and cotton Half Hose, black-and-white and fancy colored stripes and plaids, also solid tan, black, royal purple, cadet blue, gray and castors; all the ultra novelties that swell haberdashers' display; worth up to $1.00; our price 24c

AUSTRALIAN UNION IS SURE.

Constitution Adopted Everywhere Except in Queensland, and a Vote for Federation Is Expected There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The federation of the Australian colonies is an accomplished fact, according to Consul General John P. Bray, at Melbourne. A communication from him, received at the State Department, and made public to-day, was written before Queensland voted on the Constitution, but he said that it had been adopted by large majorities in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania. "It is rumored," he added, "that when federation is consummated, there will be an attempt made to inaugurate a preferential tariff in favor of Great Britain."

The preamble of the Constitutions recites that the people of the several colonies "have agreed to unite in one indissoluble federal commonwealth under the crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the Constitution hereby established."

The legislative power is vested in a Federal Parliament consisting of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The Queen is to be represented by a Governor General, whose salary shall be £10,000, and who shall appoint the times for parliamentary sessions and may prorogue Parliament. There must be a session at least once a year, and one after every general election. The Senators are to be six for each State, though the number may be changed by Parliament, provided that no original State shall have less than six and that equal representation is maintained. Six years is the Senatorial term.

The Representatives are chosen by direct vote, and there shall be twice as many Representatives as Senators. The salary of Senators and Representatives is £400 yearly.

One interesting provision is that if there is a dead-lock between the Senate and the House over a bill originating in the latter, the House may pass it again after three months, and if the Senate does not agree, the Governor General may dissolve Parliament. If the House again passes the bill and the Senate again neglects it, the Governor General may convene a joint sitting, and the bill can be passed by a majority there.

The Governor General is to have an Executive Council to advise him.

The Justices of the High Court cannot be removed except by the Governor General in Council, on request of Parliament. An Inter-State Commerce Commission is provided in the Constitution. No State can raise a military force without Parliament's consent.

HELD UP AN ELEVATED TRAIN.

The Prank of an Italian Boy Delayed Traffic Ten Minutes.

Frank Macarroni, a dirty-faced little Italian boy, climbed up an elevated railroad pillar at the Bowery and Houston Street about 6 o'clock Wednesday evening and stuck his head between a couple of crossties. The engineer of a south-bound train saw the tiny face and stopped his engine just in time to keep from beheading the boy. When the youngster was pursued by Policeman Sackett and the porter of the Houston Street station he crawled into a drip pan and eluded arrest for some time.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning the policeman told the Magistrate that Frank had held up traffic on the elevated road nearly ten minutes.

"Did you?" asked the Magistrate of the boy.

"Si, si, Señor" he replied, with a twinkle in his eye.

His father promised the Magistrate to give him a good cowhiding, and he was released.

Woman Accused of Misusing the Mails.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 12.—Mrs. D. H. Ackerman of 205 Midland Avenue, Glen Ridge, one of the most aristocratic suburbs of this city, was held to-day by United States Commissioner Whitehead upon charges of misusing the mails. The Bloomfield Post Office authorities are said to be

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 13, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
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FOURTEEN PAGES.

A FAMOUS VICTORY.

We heartily congratulate Mr. QUIGG on the handsome way in which the Republican County Convention, under his able and ingenious leadership, rose to the occasion and renominated Justice BARRETT.

It may be that the gentlemen of the City Club committee will feel a little sore at the way in which Mr. QUIGG intimates that he was nearly beguiled by them into opposing the course which now, in the full possession of his unbiased sense and civic virtue, he has taken; but the public will pay slight attention to this limited phase of the business. What is of real importance is that the Justice is to retain his place on the bench by the same unanimous vote of his fellow-citizens which was given to him when he was last chosen. That is an immense gain, first to the judiciary of the State and second to the cause of judicial independence.

FOR CROKER AND BRYAN.

We do not think that Mr. BRYAN feels very much stronger, either in the party or before the people, for the complimentary terms in which Mr. CROKER, through the State Committee, has spoken of him. It is, of course, pleasant to be called "the natural and approved leader of the Democratic Party in the Nation," and to be assured of the "loyalty and love" of the simple and faithful souls over whom Mr. CROKER presides. It must be peculiarly pleasant to a man of Mr. BRYAN'S sensitiveness to rhetoric to have these assurances extended to him "while he is temporarily stricken on the people's battlefield." But under the emotional tendencies of the nature of the Nebraska statesman there is a solid stratum of common sense, and he is the last man in American politics to-day to allow himself to be "paid in words," as the French phrase is.

No one knows better than Mr. BRYAN, unless it be Mr. CROKER, that the position that Mr. CROKER has taken is absolutely necessary to his own plans, and that it does not in the least commit him to anything that will interfere with those plans. Mr. CROKER must be regular in order to be at all. In matters of National politics regularity is determined at the National Convention. The next National Convention will be in the hands of Mr. BRYAN and his friends. In this State, and especially in this city, there is an active opposition to Mr. CROKER, and the only hope of its leaders is to secure recognition at the next National Convention. This they could easily do if Mr. CROKER were foolish enough to array himself against Mr. BRYAN, or even if he did not ostensibly array himself on the side of Mr. BRYAN. Mr. CROKER has robbed his opponents of that chance. He has secured the undisputed admission of his delegates to the Convention.

Whether he will support the nomination of Mr. BRYAN or not will be determined when the proper time comes. If it shall be necessary to his own plans, which have little or nothing to do with the success of the National ticket, it will cost him nothing to give Mr. BRYAN all the support he has to spare. If it would determine the election of Mr. BRYAN, it is very doubtful if it would be given, for Mr. CROKER has, probably, more interests that would be injured by such an election than any other man in like standing in his party. But whatever he does, it is not likely that he will neglect his interests, and the "solicitude for the health and strength" of Mr. BRYAN, though expressed in such delicate fashion, will not, if we may be allowed the term, "cut much ice" with that canny gentleman.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR.

The huge British Empire and the diminutive South African Republic are arraigned together before the bar of the public opinion of the world. Whichever of them is responsible, or the more responsible, for the war that is now begun, has a heavy burden to bear. As to the republic, its very existence is at stake. And, indeed, the republic is already doomed. Nobody doubts that if the contest is fought out, the Anglicization of all South Africa, ultimately inevitable in any case, will be achieved at a blow. But it will be achieved under conditions which will leave, in the minds of the representatives of the other white race, a sense of resentment which will tell against the British for generations to come, and which will be a serious drawback to British efforts for the civilization of the country. To establish a new Ireland in South Africa cannot be the object of any circumspect British statesman. When we consider that Cape Colony has been British for three-quarters of a century, that the descendants of Dutchmen there hate the English almost as much as at first, that the Premier of the colony, being a man of Dutch descent, is freely accused of being a "traitor," and that there is fear lest Dutch battalions may be raised in the colony to fight the British, it is seen how the British power will be weakened if it is believed not to be associated with justice.

It seems to be hardly worth saying that the moral aspects of the dispute have not been changed by the fact that the Boers have served the ultimatum. It is really unworthy of adults to pretend, as Lord ROSEBERY and Mr. ASQUITH have publicly pretended, that that fact makes any difference. It is an old and accepted saying that "the aggressor in a war is not the first who uses force, but the first who renders the use of force necessary." That aggressor in this case is, distinctly, the British Government. It is a good many weeks since the British Government served upon the Transvaal what was at the time described as an "ultimatum." That is to say, it requested "an immediate reply." It received a reply within a few days, making conditions. It answered by saying that the conditions were not satisfactory or acceptable, and that her Majesty's Government would, in due time, "formulate its own proposals." For more than two weeks the Government at Pretoria waited for this "formulation" without receiving it. During this fortnight preparations for war were actively going forward in England. Troops were hurried to South Africa, and the British troops already in South Africa were collected on the borders of the Transvaal. The London papers were publishing "war maps" while chronicling the movements of troops. It was evident to every intelligent man in the world that the British Government had broken off negotiations and was waiting to "formulate its own proposals" until it could back them with an overwhelming force arrayed upon the borders of the Transvaal, and to neutralize the temporary military advantage the republic had by reason of the empire's unpreparedness. To blame the rulers of the Transvaal for anticipating the action of their enemies and for making the most of their temporary advantage is either very disingenuous or very silly, or both.

As we say, all this has nothing at all to do with the merits of the controversy. In that controversy it seems to us that neither side is wholly right and neither wholly wrong. The controversy would not have arisen so soon, and probably not in our time, if the same conditions which existed when the convention of 1884 was agreed to had continued to be the same "remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow" people that went to the Transvaal sixty years ago for the express purpose of being let alone. It was the discovery of gold in the Rand, aided by or aiding the schemes of Mr. CECIL RHODES, that has made the difference and precipitated the conflict. The action of the Boers, of which the Outlanders complain, and justly complain, had for its object to protect and maintain their own isolation. The Transvaal question has really been the Chinese question over again. As we have often said, the Chinese position or the Boer position cannot be maintained when civilization has once caught up to the people who hold it. They must merge or disappear. And that is what is about to happen to the Boers. But, on the other hand, they had good reasons for believing and for saying, as President KRUEGER said not long ago in their behalf, that, under pretense of wanting the franchise, what the Outlanders really wanted was the country. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, while he conducted himself with entire propriety at the time of the Jameson raid, has lately, it must be owned, shown an entire lack of scruple in promoting the purposes of the raiders, and by force of "pushfulness" has carried the Government along with him. There can, we think, be no fair doubt that the British Government, in its demands upon the Transvaal, has largely disregarded its obligations under the treaty, or convention, of 1884. So that, while the British are ultimately in the right, and are "cooperating with the real tendency of the world," yet specifically, and upon the merits of the questions immediately involved, they have put themselves altogether in the wrong.

Elsewhere we print the exposition of the question made by Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT to his constituents. It seems to us that it is the fairest that has been made by any public man in England. Sir WILLIAM makes it evident that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S present position is inconsistent, upon a question of law and morals, with that which he has assumed in the past. He makes it plain, also, why the Boers should decline to accept the Duke of DEVONSHIRE'S assurance that no attack upon their independence is intended when they see open attacks made by the Government, of which the Duke is a member, upon rights secured to them by treaty. The unquestioned and unquestioning belief of the Boers in the absolute justice of their cause is easily understood after such a statement of the case. And, to descend to the level of the music-hall verse quoted the other day by Mr. ARCHER, it is no wonder that they should have held that—

Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just,
And four times he who gets his blow in fust.

SUPERINTENDENT MAXWELL'S REPORT.

As a matter of ordinary expediency we should be inclined to think that the fight that City Superintendent of Schools MAXWELL has on his hands with regard to the value and effect of teachers' licenses was as much as could be undertaken with advantage at this time. In that fight he is, in the opinion of the best observers, contending for a very important principle—the duty of the educational authorities to apply proper tests of fitness at every stage of promotion of teachers. If our schools are ever to be brought up to the level already reached by those of far smaller cities, that principle must be fairly and firmly applied. Its adoption in practice seems to us as important a need of the city at the present time as anything else can be.

Apart from the question of expediency, however, there is no question that the criticism made by Mr. MAXWELL on the Brooklyn plan of regulating the appointment and promotion of teachers by local committees, with no central authority to control it, is entirely justified. The plan is bad in theory and has given rise to bad results. Mr. MAXWELL'S description of these results, emphatic and severe as it is, is mild in comparison with the facts as they exist. It is, on the face of it, absurd to put such a task in the hands of men not especially trained for its performance, as the members of the Board of Education constituting the local committees necessarily are not. It is the natural and inevitable outcome of such a plan that men who are not fitted to apply the sole tests that ought to be applied are guided by motives that should be strictly excluded. At best their judgment is ignorant and liable to gross error, and at the worst they are likely to abuse, as they in fact often have abused, the discretion they enjoy. Their responsibility is vague and remote. They have no professional standard for their guidance. If they are politicians, as some of them are always, the temptation to secure advantage from the treatment of the teachers' places as patronage is practically irresistible. The teachers, the schools, and the city are all exposed to grave mischief.

On a matter of this sort the Board of Education should certainly be willing that the views of the Superintendent should be given with the greatest freedom, and these views should be treated with the greatest respect. It was rather petty business to suspend the publication of his report until an opportunity was given to the friends of the Brooklyn system to reply to him. But the effect of discussion will not, we are confident, be adverse to the acceptance of these views by the public, whatever may be the course of the Board of Education.

FOR BRIGHT YOUNG MEN.

In a few days the United States Civil Service Commission will begin examinations throughout the country to find young men who are capable of filling the position of Assistant Examiner in the United States Patent Office, at an entrance salary or $1,200 a year and the prospect of promotion and increase to $2,500.

There is no doubt that there are many young men who are bright and who would be glad to serve the Government in the capacity of Assistant Examiner. The salary at the beginning is not very high, but the conditions of service are agreeable and the opportunity good for one who desires experience to fit him for independent effort.

Every bright young man who desires to serve the Government, however, as an Assistant Examiner of Patents should know a good many things very well before trying for one of these places. He must pass a satisfactory examination to ascertain his knowledge of physics, organic and inorganic chemistry, mathematics, technics, the reading of mechanical drawings, describing the construction and operation of machinery represented, and the translation of French or German into English.

The bright young man who is equipped only with a desire to be authorized to draw a salary will certainly not get the idea, from this brief sketch of the qualifications for appointment, that one of these positions is to be had for the asking. If he does, it may be just as well to say that out of last Spring's examinations, extending throughout the country, wherever examination papers could be sent, the number of eligibles secured and entered upon the eligible lists for appointments was just six.

Considering the capital in precise knowledge required to be demonstrated to be in the possession of the applicant for Assistant Examiner in the Patent Office, which the Government is to employ at $1,200 a year, and also remembering that we have been for too many years appointing men with far less exact knowledge to our police force at about the same initial salary, the National Government certainly does not appear to be extravagant by comparison with that of our municipality.

TAMMANY AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

It must have given Mr. CHARLES H. KNOX, President of the Civil Service Commission of the city, a curious sensation when, as Chairman of the Tammany County Convention, he announced the unanimous vote of the convention for the following declaration:

> We are opposed to the civil service sham which makes the technical knowledge to be acquired only in colleges and universities the chief requisite for public employment. We believe the Jeffersonian requirements of honesty, intelligence, and devotion to the Constitution the only necessary qualification for the enjoyment by the people of their own offices.

Mr. KNOX understands, of course, that this is intended as a denunciation of the system established by the law of the State, under which he holds his office and to which he is bound to be faithful. He probably knows—for he is an intelligent and able man—that it is an entirely inaccurate description of the system, whether in the theory on which it rests or the practice which his commission is required to apply and does in fact apply. The author of the resolution would find it impossible to point to any considerable number of cases of public employment in this county for which the "chief requisite" is "the technical knowledge to be acquired only in colleges and universities." That gentleman, if he had consulted Mr. KNOX, would have learned that colleges and universities do not impart "technical knowledge" and that what they do impart is of very little use in getting on any of the eligible lists prepared by Mr. KNOX'S commission. In short, the resolution is a piece of very dishonest and impudent demagogy, intended to arouse the prejudices of an ignorant class against a law and a system that are essentially democratic and extremely useful in protecting the equal rights of all in the service of the city and the State, whether they be the employés or the people who employ and pay them.

It would be easy to point out the inconsistency of Mr KNOX in presiding over a convention in which such a resolution was adopted without making any protest. But we do not see that anything would be gained by such criticism. Mr. KNOX is probably aware of the inconsistency and submits to it for reasons of his own. One of these, we take it, is that he thinks that he can do more for the cause of decent administration, which it is the function of his commission to aid and advance, by retaining his connection with his party and sharing in its management. As a matter of fact he has done a lot of good in the commission, and if he has not been at all times consistent with his best ideals, he has done much to restrain and defeat the attacks that the politicians of Tammany have made and will always continue to make on the merit system. Under his commission the entire process of examination, from the preparation of the questions to the marking of the papers and the formation of the eligible lists, has been correct as to the law, intelligent and skillful in method, and impartial. There is no doubt that this fact is accepted with satisfaction by leaders who like to rail at the system, but find it a welcome barrier to the pressure for patronage. Every friend of the reform of the civil service would be glad if such false and shameful abuse of the reform as the Tammany convention indulges in were impossible, but one of the ways in which it will finally become impossible is through the candid recognition of the good work that is from time to time being done by Tammany officials. On the whole, therefore, we are inclined rather to commiserate Mr. KNOX in his embarrassing situation as Chairman of the Tammany convention than to criticise him.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Magnanimity" and "forgetfulness," according to the correspondent whose eloquent and earnest letter we published Wednesday, are words that betray want of tact if used by a Northern writer in discussing the relations between the once hostile but now thoroughly united sections of the country, and if so employed, they justify expressions of resentment from The Charleston News and Courier, or any other "fearless" Southern paper. Well, Mr. BOWEN may be entirely right, and beyond question lack of tact is a grave fault. By the way, though, how about the tactfulness of those who so vehemently and continuously proclaim their freedom from regret for a course upon which a decisive majority of their fellow-citizens pronounced the verdict of ultimate condemnation? Responsibility for that deplorable contest lies somewhere, and whoever says, "We were right," by inevitable implication says, "You were wrong." The really tactful person, perhaps, would say nothing at all on the subject. But taciturnity is tedious as well as wise, and while facts remain interesting, no great harm comes from their occasional recognition. Whatever may have been the faults of the paragraph which Mr. BOWEN so severely criticised, we are delighted to find that it diminished rather than increased the impatience of our friend in Charleston. In gentlest tones he denies that it is difficult for Northerners to please The News and Courier. A great many of them have done it, he declares, and "THE TIMES itself, which is supposed to be a representative of the best people on the other side of the old line, pleases The News and Courier." Of course that breaks all our arrows and ends this particular phase of the cruelly persistent controversy. We cannot help feeling a little disappointment, however, that while he was about it, Mr. BOWEN did not explain the "widely different meaning" that might have been read into our remark about the edification of patriotic youth to whom the sight of ROBERT E. LEE'S portrait would recall more than his military ability. That was a very plain and simple remark, as well as a well-intentioned one, and we doubt if it would bear the weight of a double significance.

—"Honest criticism," says Mr. ISELIN in his carefully worded review of the yachting situation, "is something which no one can object to." As the rest of his statement consists almost entirely of grieved protest against the criticism to which he has been subjected, a strict interpretation of the words quoted might lead to the belief that Mr. ISELIN regarded his critics as dishonest. But strict interpretations are usually false ones, and it is safe as well as kindly to assume that what the indubitably eminent and admittedly able defender of our yachting glories meant to say was only that the criticism was untimely. There is something in that, though the position could be attacked with considerable hope of success if it were really worth while to do so. If Mr. ISELIN is disturbed by hearing, "You will lose us the cup if you do this and don't do that," his feelings would be more rather than less wounded if the future should force him to listen while men declare, "You lost us the cup by doing that and not doing this." However, Mr. ISELIN cannot prevent the utterance of criticism, either now or hereafter. He can find consolation in the thought that his critics are as powerless over him as he is over them. A more profitable topic for comment and reflection, perhaps, is presented by another sentence in Mr. ISELIN'S appeal. It reads: "On one side we have an English boat, striving for the cup; on the other hand, an American boat trying to defend it." That is an admirable summing up of existing conditions—and a little surprising as well as admirable, because it is a clearer and more explicit admission than we have been accustomed to get from the master of the Columbia and his near associates that the cup contests are anything more than a competition between individual members of two private yacht clubs. In one sense, of course, that is exactly what they are, and reporters and the public generally have all too often been snubbishly—not to say snobbishly—informed by yachtsmen of high and low degree that the interest of outsiders in these particular races was remote, their right to consideration from the managers of them infinitesimal. Mr. ISELIN, it seems, knows better than that—knows that he occupies a representative position, and has voluntarily assumed widespreading responsibilities.

—Of Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING, too, the ways are certainly mysterious. Occasionally they are just the least bit irritating. For instance: His poem, "The Old Issue," had its first English publication in the columns of The London Times, and beneath the verses there appeared in italics the line, "Copyrighted by RUDYARD KIPLING in the United States of America." From this anybody might, and perhaps everybody should, have inferred that the author intended to give the poem to his countrymen and to make what he could out of it in America. Lest there should be any doubt on that point, The Times a few days later printed the following brief announcement: "Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING requests us to state that he claims no copyright on this side of the Atlantic in his poem entitled 'The Old Issue,' which was published in The Times of Sept. 29. No restriction exists, therefore, against its reproduction in this country." Now, what we would like to know is the impression that will be made on Mr. KIPLING'S innumerable American admirers by this decidedly invidious distinction between them and the poet's fellow-countrymen. Are the Britishers to have his favors and we only the privilege of contributing to his income? Far be it from us to deny that it is a privilege, or in any remotest manner to intimate that the personal characteristics or financial arrangements of a writer should affect appreciation of his literary merits, but—well, has or has not Mr. KIPLING reason to treat the people of the United States merely as customers of his? It is true that in other days certain piratical publishers here stole his stories, but he has had his say on that matter several times already, and American sympathy with his just grievance has not been lacking. Since then many things have happened, and if memory does not strangely deceive us, some of the things were of a sort to mitigate the anger of anybody not inhumanly persistent in treasuring up a wrong. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that not quite every newspaper in the United States is moved to tears by its deprivation of the right to republish "The Old Issue," but even those that are least amazed by its excellences cast darkling glances on the line drawn between them and the British journals.

—Nobody can deny that the statesmen who held their County Convention in Tammany Hall Wednesday night showed the courage of their convictions when they came to deal with "the civil service sham." Courage? Why, it required real heroism to put on paper and by a unanimous vote reveal to an astonished world that "We believe the Jeffersonian requirements of honesty, intelligence, and devotion to the Constitution the only necessary qualifications for the enjoyment by the people of their own offices." Some men would have hesitated to say this, would have pondered the question whether just a little specialized knowledge might not be endurable, and even desirable, in officers to whom is intrusted the conduct of great engineering works, the handling of vast sums of public money, the interpretation of the law, and in two or three, perhaps half a dozen, other cases. But there was no faltering up there in Tammany Hall, and "civil service," that abhorrent monster, is singing very low today in consequence.

START THE MATTER RIGHT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one of those who are anxious to contribute toward the perpetuation of the Dewey arch, but I protest against beginning a scheme which shall result in failure. There have been many. Remember the Charter Day affair. Twenty-five thousand dollars to $30,000 were collected. There was no celebration, but there was a fiasco, and it seems that the money gathered must have been absorbed by the expenses of promoters and promotion, for none was returned to the disappointed contributors. The Dewey hundred-dollar dinner promoters promoted only a scandal. Consider the vicious scandals connected with the beginning of the Grant Monument Fund! Tens of thousands of dollars disappeared and no tomb except the little old one of brick would now grace Riverside Drive had it not been for the genius of Gen. Horace Porter.

Now, the plan at present under way for the perpetuation of the Dewey arch will be one of those that fail unless it is corrected before it is begun. The gentleman whose name is associated with it as its head may be actuated by patriotic motives, but he is not well known. He lives in Jersey City, and is a member of a not very prominent firm of printers. One of his most active associates was closely identified with the Charter Day affair, in which the expense of collection was acknowledged by one of the collectors to be from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. Do not let us build a scandal or a year's-long newspaper quarrel instead of a marble arch. The Grant Monument was saved because a man, big in the confidence of the community, a man known to all and admired of all, took it up. Let us save the arch at the beginning by finding some man of patriotism, of prominence, of executive ability, to head it, to really lead it. Ex-Mayor Strong headed, nominally, the hundred-dollar dinner, and today regrets it. He did communicate first. Let there be nothing to regret about the Dewey arch. Let some prominent man step forward, start a real movement, and then money will pour in. It is an important thing, and should be properly executed.

CITIZEN.

New York, Oct. 11, 1899.

PURPOSE OF AMERICAN LEAGUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to your editorial question of today, "What Do They Propose to Do About It?" I would say that the American League has not yet had any meeting, but will have one shortly.

The question will then come up whether we should coalesce or co-operate with the Anti-Imperialist League. In the meanwhile, it seems to me that there is a perfectly clear programme of what ought to be done, namely, to follow the principles of the Declaration of Independence. The right thing in this world is the just thing. That applies to governments as well as to individuals.

A just man who finds that he has invaded a neighbor's domain in a moment of excitement or error will withdraw and make proper amends as soon as he comes to his intellectual or moral senses. What is right for an individual to do is right for an association of individuals or for a government to do; and nothing is clearer than that a government—such as the Government of the United States—composed of sovereigns, each a law unto himself, yet subject to laws which he as a part of the whole makes for his own restraint—should also be just. And if we are contravening the letter and spirit of our Declaration of Independence, we should acknowledge our wrong, and do the right thing.

Pending decision, the League invites the opinions both of its supporters and of those opposed to its platform and the Declaration of Independence.

BOLTON HALL.
Temporary Secretary.

New York, Oct. 11, 1899.

JOHN BULL A BROWBEATER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a constant reader of your newspaper. I prefer it to all other daily newspapers printed in this city. I remember very well the time when its scholarly founder, the late Henry J. Raymond, withdrew from the editorial sanctum of The New York Tribune and began the publication of THE TIMES. Mr. Raymond was an accomplished writer, an eloquent orator, and one of the most popular lecturers and public speakers of his day.

While THE TIMES has in the period of its existence and since the death of Mr. Raymond been variously edited, (I refer simply to its editorial department,) it seems now, as conducted during the past year, to have the old-time Raymond ring. Its adherence to truth and purity commend it to every intelligent reader and to every household. I do not wish to state that I always and fully agree with the views taken by THE TIMES, for I do not. I find many things published which I mentally criticise. However, I feel thankful that I can read a newspaper so well conducted. Permit me to add that I have read in this day's issue Mr. Thomas G. Shearman's communication, dated Oct. 4. I do not agree with the sentiments there expressed. I do not like the sarcasm in the phrase, "Oom Paul's 'pious' people."

While I may have no special love for the Dutch of South Africa, and they may be according to American and English standards "boorish" in manner and selfish in conduct, they clearly have rights that should not be invaded. They first took possession of that rough country, subdued and cultivated it, and made their homes there. They are a Christian people. They simply ask to be let alone. They should be protected in those inalienable rights as much as if they were a nation of millions instead of thousands. If the foreigners who sojourn in their midst are not satisfied with the Government, it is their unquestionable privilege to depart from the country. That is the rule in every other nation on the globe, and why should it be changed to gratify the greed of the grasping and avaricious English? To speak out plainly, John Bull blusters and browbeats every powerless country when it is for his interest and with prospects of material gain. There is no sincerity in the present slobbering affection manifested toward this country. It is the great power of seventy millions of people and unlimited wealth which controls the emphatic expression of good will.

LOUIS S. CARLIN.

Brooklyn, Oct. 10, 1899.

KNEW A BARBARA FRIETCHIE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I have another word in your amiable column in regard to the real Barbara Frietchie? For there was a real Barbara Frietchie.

C. E. Hudson of Brooklyn is good enough to be interested in a letter from me published in THE TIMES last week, and has replied to it. In response I would say that Barbara Frietchie who lived in Frederick, Md., (not Fredericksburg, which is a different place,) died about thirty-five years ago—not twenty.

I have never seen the communication from Whittier, referred to by Mr. Hudson, but, without presumption, I can consider myself an authority on the existence of Barbara Frietchie, as I was born in Frederick, Md., my father's home was opposite Mrs. Frietchie's, and her "attic window" was a familiar, daily sight to me. While I do not remember her actual person, my father and mother knew her well, and her near relatives are my life-long acquaintances.

Thus Mr. Hudson must forgive me if I am positive that Barbara Frietchie lived.

EMILY N. RITCHIE McLEAN, (Mrs. Donald McLean.)

New York, Oct. 11, 1899.

How Will They Get There?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been apparent for many weeks that the English Government does not desire nor intend a peaceful settlement of its fictitious dispute with the Transvaal. Its unholy purpose has been especially evident to liberty-loving Americans. And are we to rest satisfied with expressions of sympathy for this little heroic republic? As one American of Dutch descent, I stand ready to quit a lucrative professional practice, proceed to the Transvaal, and render such service as I may be able to my kinsmen in the desperate struggle they must now engage in to defend and preserve their liberty. Among the physicians and surgeons of this city there must be a considerable number ready to enter the same field of service. I would like to hear from them through THE TIMES.

New York, Oct. 10, 1899. M. D.

No Objection to Ellipse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my letter published in to-day's TIMES I have objected to the elliptical shape of the "park," as reported to be part of Mr. Risse's scheme for the placing of the Dewey arch. Since writing I have seen a drawing of the scheme, and find that the park is not a park at all, but only a small plaza, for which the elliptical shape would probably be an advantage. The rest of my criticism, I think, holds good. For the mistake about the ellipse I am not responsible.

H. A. CAPARN.

New York, Oct. 11, 1899.

An Organ-ic Grievance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can nothing be done to ameliorate the condition of misery created in this city by the ubiquitous organ grinder? Will the city fathers not take pity? Here down town it is nothing all day but a ceaseless jangle of airs grown positively maddening by their repetition. Oh, that the gods would paralyze the reeds of every organ in this burg!

SUFFERER.

New York, Oct. 12, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Its Great Advantage.

"I can't get a dollar's worth of credit," said Jaysmith.

"Then be thankful," replied Tenspot. "No one will dun you."—Detroit Free Press.

In the Crush.

"We're in a pickle, now," said a man in a crowd.

"A regular jam," said another.

"Heaven preserve us," exclaimed an old lady.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Rewards and Penalties.

Bobby Rich—My pa gave me a watch and promised me a lickin' if I was late to school any more! What did you get?

Johnny Poor—A lickin' and a promise of a watch if I was not late any more.—Jeweler's Weekly.

Fault with the Dinner.

Fuddy—I was surprised that Minton should come in to dinner a half hour late. No gentleman will be late for dinner.

Duddy—A gentleman is always a gentleman. He is never late for dinner. The dinner may be too early.—Boston Transcript.

A True Chicagoan.

"It is remarkable how loyal to the big town those Chicagoans are. I went to a wedding the other night where a Chicago man was the bridegroom, and right in the midst of the ceremony he suddenly and loudly introduced Chicago's motto."

"What is Chicago's motto?"

"I will!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

From The Baltimore American.
(Lines that will probably be written to Sir Thomas Lipton in 1919.)

I've wandered to the seaside, Tom, I've stood upon the shore
And gazed upon the ocean, as we did in days of yore,
But none were left to greet me, Tom—no one who seemed to know
About the race we didn't have, some twenty years ago.

The sea is just as blue, Tom, the whitecaps are at play,
The breeze is just as absent as it was upon the day
We tried to get the yachts to sail and found they wouldn't go
Because the wind refused to push—just twenty years ago.

The fog is just as foggy, Tom, the water's just as wet
As 'twas the day we tried to race—dear Tom, do you forget?
The steamers still are steaming, but the yachts refuse to go
Just as they did upon that day, some twenty years ago.

They're still a-changing sails, Tom, and lengthening the mast,
Just as they tried to do it in the days that long are past.
But the same old calm is in the air, the gulls fly to and fro,
While the yachts are standing like they did, just twenty years ago.

The Shamrock swings as slow, Tom; the skipper tries to luff
And the Columbia still is calling Shamrock's every bluff,
But Skipper Parker's gone, Tom, to Germany, you know,
For Kaiser Wilhelm called him back just twenty years ago.

The silver cup is still here, Tom, as it has always been.
We dust it off and look at it, and then we slyly grin
And think about the breezes, Tom—the ones that didn't blow
When you were here to lift the cup, just twenty years ago.

My lids have long been dry, Tom, but tears came to each eye
As I gazed out upon the yachts and saw them idly lie—
Those yachts that ne'er were beat but once, and that was, Tom, you know,
When the time limit beat them, Tom, just twenty years ago.

The yachts are drifting calmly, Tom, no nearer to the line
Than ever we could get them in the Fall of 'ninety-nine,
And daily they postpone the race, just as they did, you know,
When you came here to lift the cup, just twenty years ago.

BANK ROBBER WAS A DOCTOR.

Morphine Victim Who Was Mortally Wounded at Palatine Believed to Have Been W. L. Lewis.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The mystery of the identity of the man who tried to rob Charles H. Patten's bank, in Palatine, Sept. 21, and who was mortally wounded in the attempt, was, it is thought, cleared up to-day by one who believes himself a brother of the dead man and by C. A. Partridge of Waukegan, Adjutant General of the Illinois Department of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Both men are positive that the men who lost his life while in the commission of a crime, and who now lies in a nameless grave in Potter's Field, was Dr. William L. Lewis, a graduate of two medical colleges, a licensed physician, and a man who was driven to the deed by the excessive use of morphine. Dr. Lewis was twenty-six years old, and lived most of his life in Wisconsin. He had traveled extensively.

The man's linen was marked with the initials "W. L.," and, after being wounded, he gave his name as Walter Lawton, admitting the name was assumed. He refused to the last to disclose his identity, saying that he did not care to have his relatives in New York know anything of the disgrace he had brought upon them. After being wounded, he showed much knowledge of surgery, engaging at one time in an argument with the physicians as to whether he was bleeding internally.

About two years ago he was seized with pneumonia, and opium being used as a medicine, he became a victim of the drug.

The fact that Dr. Lewis, who had been living at the Palmer House in this city, has never been seen or heard of since the day of the episode at Palatine, together with the marking of "Lawton's" linen, first brought his family to the belief that the characters were identical. The body will be exhumed for identification to-morrow.

DISCUSSION ON RITUALISM.

Opinions at the Church Congress—Rev. J. H. Elliott Says Movement Toward Romanism Is Patent.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 12.—At this evening's session of the Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church the general topic was "Lessons of the Ritual Contest in the Church of England." The Rev. John H. Elliott of Washington read the first paper. He said in part:

"The successes of the Ritualistic Party would encourage and confirm the impression that no Church can be Catholic without being Roman Catholic. The movement toward Romanism without the Pope is patent and by many avowed. Ritualistic success in this contest would mean the wiping out of Anglo-Catholicism, the extinction of that mediating position of the Anglican communion which is its special heritage, its strength, and glory. Here it has been hoped is a possible rallying point for a now divided Christendom. Ritualistic success would quench this hope. More than that, it would imperil the Church of England in her own home.

"'I do not conceal for one moment my own belief,' said Mr. A. J. Balfour in the House of Commons, 'that if this Church is to remain the Church of the great majority of the Nation, it must be that ancient institution as it was purified and remodeled at the time of the Reformation. It is indeed the Church of St. Anselm and St. Augustine, but it is something more. It is the Church whose doctrine was purified and whose ritual was simplified in the sixteenth century, and it is only so long as it retains this character that it can hope to retain the affection of the English people.'"

The Rev. Dr. Francis J. Hall of Chicago was the second speaker. In concluding his address he said he adduced three lessons from the contest, as follows:

"First—The loyalty of the ritualists who have always been willing to obey the spiritual authority of the Church to which they belong when it is exercised in a constitutional manner. This loyalty has come to be more widely recognized of late.

"Second—The lawfulness of the ritual in dispute, which is warranted not only by the entire absence of any prohibition in the Prayer Book, but also by the 'ornaments rubric,' which proscribed the use of such ornaments as were in use by the authority in the second year of Edward VI.

"Third, the importance of the contest, which is not a mere fight over millinery, but a fight for the spiritual autonomy of the Church of England, and for the doctrines for which the ritual in dispute has come to stand."

A general discussion followed. The Rev. Dr. D. W. Rhodes of St. Paul maintained that ultra ritualism tended to the confessional, which meant a surrender of the conscience and removal of the main difference between Protestant and Catholic Churches.

The Rev. W. C. Pope of St. Paul argued strongly for ritualism. The other speakers were the Rev. Louis S. Osborne of Newark, N. J.; the Rev. John A. Stanton, Jr., of Springfield, Mass., and the Rev. Lewis Cameron of South Orange, N. J.

"THE RIVALS" AT LOW PRICES.

Louis James Acts Bob Acres at the Grand Opera House.

It is doubtful if Sheridan's comedies can be made profitable in this era without the finest pictorial and dramatic treatment. A few of Shakespeare's tragedies, acted with reasonable intelligence, though with no great skill, will always find audiences. But it is worth noting that for their performance of "The Rivals" at the Grand Opera House last evening the James-Kidder-Hanford combination had no such audience in point of numbers as "Macbeth" drew Tuesday night. Nor was the performance, as a whole, nearly so satisfying.

Mr. James is an actor of large resource, but he is too heavy of voice and figure for the rôle of Bob Acres. Strangely enough, the influence of the one inimitable Acres of this hour, Joseph Jefferson, is plainly discernible in the details of his acting, but he can hardly be said to imitate Jefferson, except in the adoption of certain bits of "business." Of course, to an actor of his skill and experience the comical expression of vanity and cowardice is a simple matter, but his Acres is a piece of acting few playgoers would care to see a second time.

As for Miss Kidder, as Lydia and Mr. Hanford as Jack, (not to go needlessly into particulars,) they were not a bit better than Mr. Barry Johnstone as Sir Lucius, Mrs. Henry Vandenhoff as Widow Malaprop, Mr. Harry Langdon as Sir Anthony, Mr. F. C. Cooke as Fag, and Miss Aphie James as Lucy.

"The Winter's Tale" will be repeated tonight and to-morrow afternoon, while to-morrow night the repetition of "Macbeth" ought to stir the "gods."

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Reported That Hanna Will Call a Meeting Early in December.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The Record to-morrow will say: "Senator Hanna intends to issue a call for a meeting of the Republican National Committee in Washington early in December. It is believed the committee will select the city in which to hold the National Convention.

"Cleveland, Denver, Kansas City, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Minneapolis will have delegations of convention boomers in Washington when the committee meets. There are evidences that Chicago Republicans will send a delegation.

"Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin has laid out a new plan of representation in the National Convention which he would like the National Committee to adopt. He wants the delegates selected in proportion to the Republican vote cast for President in 1896. Mr. Payne, it is said, has ascertained that a large proportion of the Republican National Committeemen regard his plan with favor."

Death of George Snowden Redfield.

Major George Snowden Redfield died yesterday, in the sixty-third year of his age, at the Hotel St. Andrew. He was a Trustee of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company and a member of the Republican, Stamford Yacht, Army and Navy, New York Athletic, and Merchants' Central Clubs and of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Loyal Legion, and the Grand Army of the Republic. Funeral services will be held to-morrow at Grace Church.

Increase in Postal Revenues.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Third Assistant Postmaster General Hadden announced today that for the quarter ended Sept. 30 last, the increase over the corresponding quarter last year in the issue of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards had amounted to almost 14 per cent.

GEN. SCHWAN'S EXPEDITION

Its Object Accomplished, Troops Return to Former Posts.

PLACES TAKEN ABANDONED

Filipinos Are Already Reoccupying Their Trenches—Arayat Occupied by Troops Under Gen. Young.

MANILA, Oct. 12.—Gen. Schwan's expedition having accomplished its object, the troops are all returning to their former positions, abandoning the towns taken.

Gen. Schwan is en route from Perez das Marinas to Imus with the infantry, while the artillery and cavalry, and all mule teams are retracing their route from Malabon to Bacoor, with the signal corps removing the wires. Gen. Trias, with the organized bodies of insurgents, retreated to Silang and Indang, at the base of the mountain.

The movement of United States troops was a fine display of American generalship and energy, while the Filipinos adopted what Gen. Alejandrino terms "our peculiar method of warfare."

The whole country is an immense swamp, and the Filipinos never expected that the Americans could or would attempt to invade it during the wet season. Moreover, the line of march furnished a succession of surprises, the advancing troops being generally attacked from unexpected points.

In Cavite Province, the scene of the hottest fights and the Filipinos' greatest successes over the Spaniards, the insurgents might have been expected to make a resolute stand, if anywhere; but after their whippings at Caviteviejo and Noveleta their tactics consisted chiefly in a continuous exhibition of their agility and their transformation from warriors to amigos.

The marines, reconnoitering about the scene of Sunday's encounter, find that the trenches have already been reoccupied, although the enemy manifest more than their usual willingness to retreat before the Americans. Armed bands have reappeared along the shore road, between Bacoor and Rosario; and the troops returning by that route expect another fight at Rosario. At Malabon the Americans corralled two or three hundred natives, supposed to be fighting men. A few of them were caught with arms in their hands, but large numbers were found in hiding, dressed in khaki, like the American uniform. A majority of them were in the garb of amigos; but they are suspected of shooting at the troops from houses, a growing habit which flourished throughout the advance wherever small parties of Americans strayed from the main body. The prisoners are a white elephant in the hands of the Americans. The Malabon contingent spent an unhappy night incarcerated in a church. A native priest and an uncle of Gen. Trias were discovered in the Filipino prison inside the town. They are credited with being two of the pillars of the insurrection, but they vigorously proclaim their innocence.

The leading citizens of Rosario are temporarily engaged in rowing a fleet of canoes laden with the American Army's impedimenta to Bacoor.

The prisoners, with the exception of those caught red-handed, will be released, as, owing to the fact that the insurgents have so many more men than guns, the keeping of prisoners is a useless expense unless the policy of reconcentration which Gen. Weyler pursued is to be adopted.

A leading merchant of Rosario remarked of the prisoners: "They will all be engaged in their old business as soon as released." When asked where the army had gone, the merchant replied: "A majority of them are here. They simply hid their guns when they saw a superior force approaching."

The fighting falls the hardest on the women and children. Hundreds of them spent the night before the Americans reached Rosario in boats, the bay for miles being crowded with small craft containing noncombatants, few of whom remained in the town. One woman was shot accidentally.

The work of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments, directed by Capts. Biddle and Horton, was remarkable throughout. The transportation of supplies from Rosario to Malabon seemed to be impossible. The wagons had to be repeatedly unloaded and reloaded while being dragged through the mire.

Gen. Schwan is marching back without the teams, all the loads of baggage being shipped from Bacoor by canoes, and the wagons going empty.

A telegraph squad under Lieut. Clark kept the wire abreast of the line to Malabon, but in order to do this the teams had to be abandoned, and the coils of wire carried by coolies.

Gen. Young, with two battalions of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, nine troops of the Fourth Cavalry, and the guns of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, left Santa Ana at 7 o'clock this morning and occupied Arayat at 9 o'clock after a skirmish lasting half an hour.

The enemy, estimated at 300 men, retreated toward Magalan.

The swampy character of the country prevented the use of the cavalry. The men of the Twenty-fourth charged the trenches. The enemy set the town on fire, and succeeded in burning a small section.

Five dead and three wounded Filipinos were left on the field. The Americans had one man wounded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The War Department to-day received the following dispatch, dated Manila, Oct. 12:

"Schwan's column is moving on Sapang and Perez das Marinas to-day, where opposition is expected. His artillery and wagon transportation is returning to Bacoor by way of Rosario. A column of 500 men is marching from Imus to support Schwan if necessary.

"Young, in the north, has occupied Arayat, and supplies are being moved up the Rio Grande by cascoes to that point. Lawton will command the column. The full concentration is effected. Young's loss today, one enlisted man, who was wounded yesterday. Insurgents attacked Angeles lines; quickly repulsed. Six enlisted men slightly wounded."

THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

The Work of Recruiting It Is Now Practically Completed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The task of recruiting the volunteer army for the Philippines is practically completed.

It was announced at the War Department to-day that all the regiments have been filled except one of the additional colored regiments, the Forty-ninth, which needs less than 500 men. These will be secured within forty-eight hours.

THE COLUMBIA AT MANILA.

She Carried Five Companies of the Thirty-fourth Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The War Department has received the following from Gen. Otis:

"Manila, Oct. 12.

"Transport Columbia arrived last evening; no casualties. Warren leaves 15th instant; Columbia as soon as possible."

The Columbia left San Francisco on Sept. 8, with five companies of the Thirty-fourth Volunteer Infantry, Col. Keanon commanding. She carried a total of eighteen officers and 566 enlisted men.

FUNSTON SEES QUICK VICTORY.

Says One American Is Worth Six Filipinos—Calls Aguinaldo "Prince of Confidence Men."

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—A special to The Times-Herald from San Francisco, says: "I see no reason why the Americans should not be sole masters of the Philippines by March next year."

This is the opinion of Brig. Gen. Funston, who has just arrived from Manila.

"The situation in the islands," he said, "has reached a stage where it is very easy to see how to cope with it. There must be no temporizing, no wasted sympathy, no foolish sentiment. It must be a case of fight. The Filipinos are now in such a frame of mind that they will not yield until they are thoroughly thrashed and convinced that it is useless to oppose America.

"I do not say this unadvisedly. I have given the matter many months of deep study and my knowledge of Spanish enabled me to converse freely with officers and prisoners on the rebel side.

"We arrived at Manila last December, which was two months before hostilities began. During those two months the officers of the Filipinos frequently came within our lines, and I discussed with them every phase of the situation. They were very highminded and gave me the opinion that they were well able to look after themselves, and that it was all very well for the Americans to deliver them from the persecutions of Spain, but that, having performed that service, we should be satisfied and let them alone.

"The best among them are ignorant. Occasionally I found a smattering of education. But they are absolutely an ignorant race and quite incapable of self-government.

"It is true that they possess much shrewdness and are cunning, but in reality the chief trait in their character is treachery. It is this which has enabled them to make as good a showing as they have made, but this is no argument, nor can it be made so, that they are capable of governing themselves.

"Suppose that they were left alone. The islands would be a scene of insurrection without any possibility of restoring peace. Only a strong power can take hold of those islands, subdue the various factions and place them on a solid footing.

"I am convinced that the best way to govern the islands is to give them a firm, stiff-necked colonial government, molded on the same lines as the government of the colonies of Great Britain. There should be a Governor General who should have absolute power over the civil government, and also the command of the United States troops and any native troops that it may be considered judicious to organize.

"This may seem strange, but I am convinced that as soon as the rebellion is crushed there will be an entire change of heart among a large percentage of natives, and they will be quite willing to carry arms under American officers.

"With the 35,000 men now down there and the additional 25,000 that will be on the ground when the November campaign opens, there will be ample soldiery to walk through the islands. Sixty thousand troops will teach these Filipinos the lessons they deserve. But it must not be a campaign of temporizing. It must be aggressive and persistent from the start. There must be no let-up and no opportunity must be given the rebels, once routed, to recover.

"The Filipinos are no match for Americans on the battlefield. In one instance, at Caloocan, where the Kansas troops were engaged, we lost two men, while I personally counted 112 dead Filipinos. This is, of course, not a fair comparison, but the Americans are certainly as much superior under arms to Filipinos as six to one.

"The seat of all the trouble at this time is the Filipino Junta at Hongkong. This pernicious little body is keeping the war alive. It is in communication with the insurgents, and it supplies Aguinaldo's army with the hope from which it lives. It sends out reports of fearful disasters to our troops that never occur. It imagines all manner of friendly feeling the world over toward the Filipinos. It assures them of all kinds of outside support without foundation, and in this manner keeps their spirits alive.

"The Filipinos are busiest just now circulating reports that the trend of public opinion in this country is against the American procedure in the islands. They are informed by this Junta that a majority of all the States has pronounced against the policy of the Administration, and that they have only to wait until the next general election, when the United States will grant them their independence.

"Aguinaldo himself is shrewd, but not clever. He circulates and corroborates all that the Junta sends out, and adds to it all that his cunning imagination can devise. With him the campaign is a great confidence game.

"So long as those fellows think they have a ghost of a show of holding up their end they will maintain the rebellion, but if the American army fights them at every hand I believe they will turn as a whole and come flocking into our camp and will have no further use for that prince of confidence operators Aguinaldo."

EARTHQUAKE KILLS 4,000.

Town of Amhei, on South Side of Island of Ceram, Dutch Indies, Destroyed—Many Also Injured.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12.—A dispatch to the Handelsblad from Batavia, capital of the Netherlands Indies, Java, says that a violent earthquake has visited the south side of the Island of Ceram, completely destroying the town of Amhei and killing, it is estimated, some four thousand people, as well as injuring about five hundred others.

Details of the disaster have not yet been obtained.

Ceram is the largest of the Amboina Islands, to the west of New Guntea, between Buru and Papua. A mountain chain, volcanic in origin, traverses it from east to west, rising to from 7,000 to 10,000 feet. The area of the island is, including a number of small islands adjacent to it, 7,025 square miles. Ceram is also known as Sirang. It belongs to the Dutch Government of the Moluccas, and lies between 2 degrees 45 minutes 30 seconds and 3 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds south latitude and extends from 128 degrees to 130 degrees 10 minutes east longitude. It is divided into two parts, Great Ceram and Little Ceram or Huvamohel, and, for administrative purposes, the eastern portion is assigned to the residency of Banda, and the western to that of Amboynda.

The population is confined almost exclusively to the coasts, the interior being entirely covered with dense forests. The estimated population is 195,000, of whom the lands on the south coast contain 65,000, those on the north coast 40,000, and the southwestern peninsula, in which the earthquake presumably occurred, a large portion of the remainder. The inhabitants are partly native Alfuroes and partly immigrant Malays, with a considerable intermixture of Buginese, Macassars, Balinese and other races of the archipelago. The natives have long been celebrated for the manufacture of beautifully inlaid and damascened arms.

Earthquakes have been frequent in Ceram ever since the island was occupied by the Dutch in the early seventeenth century.

M. GROSJEAN EXCULPATED.

Versailles Judge Sends a Challenge to M. Melcot, His Accuser.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The High Court has dismissed the case against M. Grosjean, Judge of the Assize Court at Versailles, against whom M. Melcot, the Advocate-General, preferred charges in connection with the trial of Paul Déroulède, Chief of the League of Patriots, now implicated in the proceedings before the Senate growing out of the alleged conspiracy to change the form of government.

M. Grosjean has sent a challenge to M. Melcot.

SEBASTIAN FAURE SENTENCED.

Others Concerned in Riots on Aug. 20 to Go to Prison for Two Years.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Sebastian Faure, the Anarchist and editor of the Journal du Peuple, was to-day condemned to two months' imprisonment for provoking the Anarchist demonstration of Aug. 20, when the Church of St. Joseph was invaded by a Paris mob and some 280 persons were more or less seriously injured.

Firman and Du Jardin, who wounded a Commissary of Police, while the rioting was in progress, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

"Jack the Ripper" Murders in Austria.

VIENNA, Oct. 12.—Telegrams from Linz, capital of Upper Austria, on the Danube, report that the inhabitants of that district are in a state of terror owing to a series of "Jack-the-Ripper" murders. The fifth occurred yesterday. The victim was a woman fifty years of age.

Dublin's Lord Mayor on the Majestic.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Daniel Tallon, Lord Mayor of Dublin, sailed for the United States to-day on the White Star liner Majestic.

WHY HE KILLED EDITOR GRIFFIN

Jesse Says He Was Blackmailed Beyond Endurance.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Oct. 12.—C. G. Jesse, on trial for the murder last April of Frank Griffin, editor of Griffin's Daily Review, today on the stand admitted that he had paid blackmail to Griffin ever since coming to Maryville for the privilege of selling liquor contrary to law.

After his drug store was destroyed, and he became very poor, Jesse said that Griffin continued to demand money and on the morning of the killing threatened to publish a statement defamatory of his (Jesse's) daughter unless he was given $50. Griffin had already assailed Jesse in the paper, and the latter says he went home and found his wife in tears with the paper before her. His wife's distress, his financial embarrassment, and Griffin's attacks and threats half crazed him, and when he met Griffin on the street, without realizing what he was doing, he drew his pistol and fired.

ALASKAN MODUS ARRANGED

Great Britain and This Country Reach an Understanding.

PAPERS TO BE SIGNED SOON

Line to be Drawn Across Chilkat Pass —Canada's Original Contention Not to be Relinquished.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Sir Louis Henry Davies, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, declares that he has given Canada's consent to a temporary arrangement of the Alaskan dispute. This has practically settled the whole matter for the time being, as the main features of the arrangement were originally suggested by the United States.

Col. John Hay, the American Secretary of State, will sign the last papers within a few days, and Reginald T. Tower, British Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, will ratify them on behalf of Great Britain.

Sir Louis Davies said this evening:

"The terms agreed upon are simply a line drawn across Chilkat Pass, delliminated by the river and mountain top. It has absolutely no significance except that we hope thereby to avert local friction. Of course an arrival at even a temporary agreement is satisfactory.

"So far as the original contention is concerned, we are just as misty as ever. I see no signs of reaching an immediate settlement.

"Canada relinquishes no claim by her assent to this temporary arrangement; and she has not the slightest intention of allowing her original contention to lapse into obscurity. It is not our purpose to permit this new understanding to extend a day longer than is necessary. The fact that I am returning to Canada must not be taken to indicate that a settlement will be reached by the date of my leaving England. My return is necessitated by matters altogether outside the Alaskan affair.

"I am, however, working in conjunction with the Colonial Office upon the case. It will not come before the Joint High Commission unless a diplomatic settlement is previously attained."

JUSTICE FOR ARMENIANS.

Imperial Irade Orders Rebuilding of Churches and Schools Destroyed and Pardons Prisoners.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.—An imperial Irade has been issued abolishing all measures that prevented the free movements of Armenians.

It also orders the rebuilding and repairing, with Government assistance, of the churches, schools, and monasteries destroyed during the troubles, and the payment of sums due to officials or the families of officials who were expelled or killed in the massacres.

In addition to these remedial measures, the Irade pardons fifty-four prisoners and commutes to imprisonment for life the sentences of twenty-four persons condemned to death.

As this action on the part of the Ottoman Government is accepted by the Patriarchs as satisfactory, those dignitaries will withdraw their resignations.

CRASH ON ITALIAN BOURSES.

Several Banks and Large Firms in a Serious Condition.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The position of the Italian Bourses, which has been serious for some time, says a special dispatch from Rome, resulted in a veritable crash to-day.

Several banks and large firms are in a serious condition. The losses are estimated at some hundreds of millions of lire.

REVOLUTION IN CHILE.

Senor Billinghurst Says It Will Be Continued with Vigor.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 12.—The Government publishes a dispatch from the Peruvian Consul at Iquique, Chile, saying that a newspaper there declares that G. E. Billinghurst, former First Vice President of Peru, has cabled to his political friends that the revolutionary movement will be continued with greater vigor than ever, supported and directed by him.

No such attempt, however, in the opinion of well-informed persons here, can succeed, as the people are opposed to revolutionary agitation and desire peace and order.

GERMANS SLAIN IN AFRICA.

Natives Massacre Lieut. Guise, Herr Loomeyer, and 100 Followers.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.—The steamer Niger, which arrived to-day from Southwest Africa, brings news of the massacre of Lieut. Guise, German Commissioner at Rio del Rey, near Old Calabar River, on the Bight of Biafra, and also of Herr Loomeyer, a German trader, together with a hundred native soldiers and carriers, constituting an expedition formed by Lieut. Guise to quell disturbances near the Cross River, which forms the boundary between British and German territory.

A native chief was taken as a guide, but he led the expedition into ambush. He was promptly shot when the Germans received a volley. They fought courageously, but were outnumbered and slain.

The natives then looted the neighboring factories and murdered the native employes, after which they crossed into British territory. Two British traders, who were warned, had a hairbreadth escape, managing to get down the river in a canoe and to reach Rio del Rey, where they found only a solitary German official and half a dozen black soldiers.

Great excitement prevailed at Rio del Rey when the Niger left, on Sept. 17, as it was thought the natives might come there. News had been sent to the Cameroons, from which point a German relief expedition could be dispatched.

LORD FARRER DIES SUDDENLY.

Was Formerly Permanent Secretary to the British Board of Trade.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Baron Farrer died suddenly this morning.

Sir Thomas Henry Farrer, Bart., first Lord Farrer, was better known under his commoner's name as one of the highest authorities in Great Britain on trade and finance, and an earnest advocate of the "open door" policy. The barony was conferred upon him in 1883 for distinguished public services, seven years after he resigned the important post of Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade.

The late peer was born on June 24, 1819. He was the son of Thomas Farrer, a well-known barrister of Lincoln's Inn. His eldest brother, William James, created a baronet in 1887, is one of the best known picture collectors in England, while both his sisters were well known in British political life, one being Lady Iddesleigh and the other Lady Hobhouse. Thomas Henry Farrer was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford. He passed the examination for barrister after leaving the university, and in 1850 was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade. He rose quickly until he held the most important permanent position in the department.

Lord Farrer was also Vice Chairman of the London County Council during the first year of existence of that body. He published various books on trade and finance, among those best known being "Free Trade vs. Fair Trade," and "Studies in Currency." He was one of the oldest members of the Athenæum Club. He was married twice—in 1854 to Miss Frances Erskine, daughter of William Erskine, a well-known Indian administrator. Mrs. Farrer died in 1870, and three years after the then Mr. Farrer married Miss Katherine Euphemia Wedgwood. He is succeeded by the Hon. Thomas Cecil Farrer, his eldest son, who was born in 1859.

Mr. Choate's Vacation Ended.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, having concluded his vacation, returned to-day to the Embassy.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is beginning to be an impression in the New York society world that mention, much less discussion, of the America's Cup races is bad form. The thousands who went down the bay with banners flying and hearts beating high with hope a week ago Tuesday to see a race between the American and English sloops were represented yesterday morning by a few hundreds of hollow-eyed, sunken-cheeked, despondent men and women on a dozen steam yachts, three club steamboats, and a few excursion boats at the fifth fiasco. Men in whose veins flowed the blood of youth a short time ago, when this series of flukes began, are now from waiting and watching growing old and gray. "Race, race," they cry, "and there is no race." Pleasant as are these still misty October days to the golfers, the cyclists, and the lovers of hunting and riding, they are a continued torture to the yachtsmen, and the end is not in sight.

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Beginning this morning, there will be an attempt made to start a race every day, excepting Sunday, so that it is possible that by to-morrow night the public will know something decisive as to the merits of the two boats, and will be able to judge whether there is any just ground for the criticisms on the management of Columbia so generally heard, and which do not, absurdly and unjustly, spare even the charming young wife of Mr. C. O. Iselin of Columbia.

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Some one will have to restrain the joy of Philadelphia society over the results of the games in yesterday's women's championship tournament on the Bala links, for, through the defeat of Miss Anna Sands by Mrs. Caleb Fox, who also banquished Miss Beatrix Hoyt on Wednesday, and by Miss Cassatt's victory over Mrs. Cochrane of Ardsley, the cup will almost certainly go to Philadelphia. To be sure, Miss Marion Oliver defeated Mrs. MacFadden of Philadelphia, and she, with Miss Ruth Underhill of Glen Cove, L. I., who defeated Miss Pauline Mackay of Boston, will have to be reckoned with by Mrs. Fox and Miss Cassatt, but the probabilities are that the final game will be between the two Philadelphia champions. The weather on the Bala links yesterday was as fine for the golfers as it was discouraging to the yachtsmen here, and had much to do with the excellent play. Mrs. Fox won by a close margin over Miss Sands, but Newport society, which had pinned its faith on the latter, is much disappointed. Miss Underhill of Glen Cove played a beautiful game, as did also Miss Oliver of Albany. The Baltusrol Club, which had some hopes of the championship through the good playing of its representatives, Mrs. Fellows Morgan and Miss Marie Harrison, has to be contented this year with victories in the consolation series, in which Mrs. Morgan yesterday defeated Mrs. L. E. Maxwell. Ardsley, which backed its champion, Mrs. Cochrane, for the winner, is as much depressed to-day as Newport, Mrs. Cochrane having been defeated by Miss Elsie Cassatt. As the tournament nears its end, the excitement regarding it becomes greater, and there will be a large increase in the number of New Yorkers who will go on to-day to the Bala links, and who will remain over for to-morrow's decisive game.

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Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Wilson and Miss Muriel Wilson, whose plans are to sail for home next Wednesday on the Oceanic, are now traveling in Canada. As their time was limited, they were unable to wait longer here in the hope of finally seeing one cup race, and, as they had never seen Niagara Falls, they left here last Saturday to visit them. With the Wilsons there will return on the Oceanic on Wednesday, among other English men and women who came over for the cup races, Lord Charles Beresford and Lady Beresford. Lord Beresford was on the tug William Fletcher on his way to Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Erin yesterday morning, when she crashed into a Brooklyn ferryboat, and the story of how he took charge of the crew and quieted the passengers is told in another column. Sir Thomas Lipton had yesterday among his guests, in addition to Lord Charles Beresford, William Gibson, J. M. Littler, Q. C., Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Peck of Chicago, ex-Consul Penfield of the New York Yacht Club, and Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Madeira of Baltimore. The complexion of the guests on Erin on each day of the five failures has been an interesting study. This has changed daily, like a kaleidoscope, for Sir Thomas, with his now proverbial hospitality, not being versed in social ramifications and sets in New York, has brought together in the cabins and on the decks of his beautiful steam yacht, as has been truly said, "all sorts and conditions" of society men and women "from the cradle to the grave."

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Much sympathy has been extended to Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gebhard on the death of their child, which lived only a few days after its birth. This was Mr. and Mrs. Gebhard's first child. Mrs. Gebhard is only slowly regaining her health.

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Although it is late for any news from Newport, there seems to be considerable going on there in a quiet way. Miss Daisy Pierson gave a lady's luncheon one day last week, which was one of the prettiest of the kind given there this year, and several dinners have been given by Mr. and Mrs. James W. Beekman and by Lispenard Stewart, one especially for the Count and Countess Pourtales, who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, on Wednesday evening. Mrs. John W. Mackay, who arrived Wednesday on the Oceanic, went at once to Westbury, L. I., where she is visiting her son and daughter-in-law Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay. Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Frederick Grant are in town, and have been lunching and dining at the Waldorf. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer will return to Chicago next week.

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Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt is due here to-day from San Francisco, and his mother and sisters and brother Reginald will come from Newport to meet him. It is reported that a family conference will be held to-morrow morning at Mrs. Vanderbilt's residence, and that after this the will of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt will be filed for probate. The gossip at Newport is to the effect that, while Cornelius Vanderbilt has not been disinherited, as has been reported, he has not been left as large a portion of his father's fortune as has been thought. All this, however, is a matter of conjecture, and only the will itself will decide this question, which continues to excite the greatest curiosity in the social world.

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Congratulations are being extended to Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, formerly Miss Fannie Taller, on the birth of a son and heir, who has been named after his father. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will remain until late at their country place at Westbury, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Taller, Mrs. Smith's parents, who arrived last week from Europe, are spending a few weeks at Tuxedo. Judge Truax and Mrs. Truax are also being congratulated on the arrival of a daughter.

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Mr. Worthington Chauncey Ford of this city, a brother of Paul L. Ford, the author, and Miss Elizabeth Fillmore Quin, formerly Mr Ford's chief assistant in the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, were married in Washington on Wednesday last.

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Among the passengers on the Trave, which arrived from Southampton yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. C. Lewis, Mrs. William H. Perry, and Mr. and Mrs. William Wetmore. Mrs. J. W. Quintard was booked on the Koenigin Luise, which sailed yesterday for Southampton.

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New London is not altogether deserted. Mrs. Robert G. Remsen and Miss Remsen, Mrs. George Andrews, Mrs. Tyler of Washington, and Mrs. Andariese have not closed their cottages yet for the Winter. Far Rockaway and Cedarhurst have been more than usually gay, and golf and polo practising help to while the time away. There has not been any decision as to whether Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will go to the polo tournament at St. Louis. At present they are much interested in the prospect of a possible race between the yachts.

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Each ship which returns brings many well-known faces. Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Schroeder have just returned from quite a trip on the Continent. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hillhouse are expected shortly. They have passed a great part of the Summer traveling through France. Col. Horace Brookes arrived last Saturday. He has made quite a novel trip, a departure from the beaten tracks of the European tourist. Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and the Baltic were visited, and a most interesting journey was made by steamer through the great canal of Sweden. St. Petersburg and Moscow and Southern Russia, Vienna, and Paris were the finishing touches to a delightful experience.

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No sooner does London start than it is followed by Brighton, where many of the jaded Londoners go to pass Friday to Monday. Just at present the climate in Sussex is a bit damp, and there are heavy sea fogs. Among the Americans recently at Brighton were Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Seligman, Mr. R. Calvert, Mr. Haviland, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Kemp.

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Golf is starting up again in the suburbs, notwithstanding the counter attractions of the yacht race and the tournament at Philadelphia. A tournament was begun at Ardsley yesterday which promises to be very successful, from a social point of view. Morristown is still deeply interested in golf, and there have been some delightful affairs at the Country Club recently.

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A notable recent wedding in Maryland was that of Miss Ethel Patterson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Patterson, to Mr. Cary Ruffin Randolph of Virginia. The bride's father was a great-nephew of Mme. Jerome Bonaparte and a cousin of the Bonapartes and Pattersons of Baltimore. Her mother was a Miss Powell, also of an old and historic line. The bridegroom is a great-great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson's daughter married Thomas Mann Randolph. He is also related to the famous Randolph of Roanoke and to the Cary family, of which Mrs. Burton Harrison of this city is a member. The wedding took place at Perryman, Md., and the young couple will live at Edge Hill, the famous ancestral home of the Randolphs, in Albemarle County, Va., not far from where the Princess Troubetzkoy, who was Amélie Rives, resides.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 12.—James J. Van Alen is passing a visit here.

Robert L. Gerry took a party of guests to the State Fair at Providence on his coach to-day.

Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Count and Countess H. de Pomtales.

At the dinner given by Lispenard Stewart Wednesday evening in honor of Count and Countess de Pomtales, his guests were Mrs. William Post, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, James J. Van Alen, William Cutting, Jr., F. W. Andrews, Jr., and others.

Mrs. Baldwin entertained at luncheon this evening.

E. L. Winthrop, Jr., has gone to New York.

All the household effects in the Berwind cottage have been removed, and the builders of the new villa are in possession. Today the ground was staked out, and operations will begin at once. The structure will have a cellar and sub-cellar and two floors above them. The material for the first floor from the cellar will be granite, and the remainder of the structure will be Indiana limestone. The dimensions of the villa are 155.2 by 75.6. The design of the new cottage is taken from that of some famous château in France. The building of the cottage will consume about eighteen months, therefore the Berwinds will rent a cottage next season here.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cope have closed their cottage and gone to Germantown for the Autumn and Winter.

Atherton Blight and the Misses Blight will arrive at their cottage to-morrow for a few weeks. They have been passing the Summer abroad.

Lawn tennis was largely enjoyed at the Casino again this morning by the cottagers.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Huntington closed their Newport season and have gone to Brooklyn.

Egerton L. Winthrop has returned from New York.

Mrs. Duncan Elliot has gone to New York.

Dr. John J. Mason has returned to Newport for a few days.

Major William D. Sayer has been elected a Vestryman and William G. Ward Treasurer of Trinity Church.

Col. and Mrs. Henry Lawrence have returned from New York.

George R. Schieffelin and Miss Schieffelin are guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman.

J. Ellis Hoffman has returned from New York.

F. S. Grand d'Hauteville and Mrs. Edward S. Willing are among to-day's late arrivals from New York.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Kline—Hall.

Miss Charita Irma Hall, daughter of ex-Judge and Mrs. Ernest Hall, was married last evening to Dr. Charles Demarest Kline of Nyack in the Church of the Holy Faith, this city, by the Rev. Victor C. Smith, the rector, assisted by the Rev. Charles H. Holt of St. James's Church, Fordham, and the Rev. Gibson William Harris of St. Ann's Church. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Edna Brown Hall. The bridesmaids were Miss Margaret Kline and Miss Effie Blauvelt Kline, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Jennie Bruce McEwen, Miss Grace Elliot McEwen, Miss Mabel Lord Hall, cousin of the bride, and Miss Antoinette Mattoon. Dr. Jefferson Van Tine of this city was best man, and De Witt Graham Hall and William C. Winship, Jr., held white satin ribbons, forming the aisle for the bridal party as it entered the church. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace. Her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms. The ushers were Lawrence Van Cleef Conover, Jr., Arthur Polhemus, Arthur B. Cornell, Andrew H. Vanderbilt-Gardiner, G. Y. Winship, and Marshall Brower. A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, 1,087 Boston Avenue. The couple will make their home at Nyack-on-the-Hudson.

Carmichael—McCaull.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 12.—In the rectory of the Catholic church here yesterday afternoon Margaret, third daughter of the late Col. John A. McCaull, the New York theatrical manager, was married to William Donald Carmichael. The wedding was a quiet one, only immediate relatives being present. Miss McCaull had lived in this State with relatives since her father's death.

WERE MARRIED IN AUGUST.

Arthur W. Jaffray and Miss Laura D. Shorter Now Announce the Fact.

It was publicly announced yesterday for the first time that Miss Laura D. Shorter, the only daughter of John U. Shorter, former Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, was married on Aug. 19 last to Arthur Woodruff Jaffray, son of William D. Jaffray, and grandson of E. S. Jaffray, both well-known and wealthy business men of this city. The marriage ceremony was performed at the Imperial Hotel, the Rev. Frank N. Cockroft officiating.

The news of the wedding was kept private because the bridegroom's mother was traveling in Europe. Mr. Jaffray wrote to her telling her of the marriage, and received an answer a few days ago giving him and his bride her blessing. Young Mrs. Jaffray is about twenty-one years old. She was formerly a member of the "Wang," "Isle of Champagne," and "Isle of Gold" companies. The young couple will divide their time between New York and Europe.

Will of Charles Schipper of Plainfield.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 12.—The will of Charles Schipper of Plainfield has been filed for probate with Surrogate Parrot. After bequeathing $1,000 to the Muhlenberg Hospital at Plainfield the remainder of the estate is divided between his brother Gustav, his sister Emelie, with whom he lived, and Agnes Laure. After their deaths the income of the estate is to be divided as follows, annually: Four per cent. to the Muhlenberg Hospital, 3 per cent. to the German Hospital, in New York; 1½ per cent. to the Children's Home of Plainfield, 1½ per cent. to the German Reformed Church of North Plainfield, and the remainder among his heirs at law.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: New York—Blasdell, Warren Salisbury; Farnham, Henry G. Kuenze. New Jersey—Rustic, Matthew F. Lowe.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Samuel Jacoby.

Samuel Jacoby, a prominent member of the New York Produce Exchange, who was a flour and grain commission merchant at 18 Broadway, died on Wednesday of pneumonia at his home, 35 West Fifty-second Street. Mr. Jacoby was born at Berlin, Germany, April 23, 1823, and after receiving a collegiate education learned the business of his father, who was a maltster and general grain dealer. He came to this country in 1848, going directly to St. Louis, where he became a grain and malt merchant. He prospered and married, and became identified with the financial interests of the city as a Director of the Bank of Commerce and the American Central Insurance Company.

Mr. Jacoby settled in New York in 1865, and formed the flour and grain firm of Pottle & Jacoby, with J. W. Pottle. Mr. Pottle retired in 1878, and since then Mr. Jacoby had been in business alone. He was Treasurer of the Produce Exchange from 1879 to 1885, and again in 1886 and 1887. Its members will meet to-day to take action on his death. He was Treasurer of the Rosario Mining Company, a Director of the Produce Exchange Bank and of the Hamilton Bank Note Company, and a Trustee of the Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Company. He was a member of the Progress Club. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, and four sons—E. A. Jacoby, who has been associated in business with his father; J. C. Jacoby, an electrician, and Drs. George W. and J. Ralph Jacoby. Funeral services will be held at 35 West Fifty-second Street to-morrow afternoon.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE A. SCUDDER died Wednesday evening at Huntington, L. I., aged eighty-six years. He was a member of a firm which conducted one of the largest general stores in that section up to the outbreak of the civil war. He retired from business in 1860.

DAVID H. PARMLEE, fifty-six years old, of 73 West Eighty-second Street, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease. Mr. Parmlee was formerly a railroad conductor, but for the last two years had been engaged in the foundry business in this city. He leaves a wife and one married daughter.

JOHN MARTINE, a member of the Old Guard, died on Wednesday at the home of his brother, 143 West Sixteenth Street. He had been ill for some time with paralysis. Mr. Martine was formerly engaged in the real estate business and at one time was an Assistant Assessor. He joined the Old Guard in 1868.

GILMORE MEREDITH died at his home in Baltimore yesterday, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Meredith was a leading business man of Baltimore and very prominent socially. He was at one time President of the Maryland Club, was a Vestryman in Old St. Paul's Church, and was a Colonel on Gov. Carroll's staff. He was a member of the firm of Gilmore Meredith & Co., his partners, Messrs. Henry C. Winship and William A. Leetch, residing in Washington.

Señora DOLORES DE ZAYAS DE AGRAMONTE died on Wednesday, aged seventy-two years, at her home, 222 West Forty-second Street. She was a native of Santiago de Cuba, where her husband was formerly a large land owner. She had lived in New York thirty years. Her son, Joseph Agramonte, was killed in the ten years' war in Cuba. She is survived by six daughters and one son. One of her daughters married Prince Radziwill and lives in Paris. The funeral was held yesterday, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in West Twenty-third Street.

ALFRED DE WITT, a pioneer commission merchant of California, died on Wednesday at his country home in Staatsburg, N. Y. Mr. De Witt was in his eighty-second year. He was born in New York in the neighborhood of 19 William Street. When a young man he entered the employ of Eli Hart, Dows & Co., flour merchants in Greenwich Street.

Mr. De Witt subsequently became a member of the Stock Exchange, and gave up his membership in 1848 to start business in California. He embarked in a brig, accompanied by a business friend named Harrison, and sailed around Cape Horn with a cargo of merchandise, reaching San Francisco in 180 days. Mr. De Witt was in San Francisco at the time of the gold discoveries in 1849, and founded the firm of De Witt & Harrison, commission merchants, and for three years carried on a most prosperous business.

RACING AT MORRIS PARK

Favorites Land First Money in Four of the Events.

WESTCHESTER FOR RICHARD J.

McMeekin and Mauvilla, at Long Odds, Win the First Two Races—Carnero's Reversal of Form.

The weather was admirable for racing yesterday, for the atmosphere was as balmy as it was last June. Only one thing there was to mar the pleasure of the patrons of the Morris Park track, and that was the heavy fog that almost shut the horses out of range of vision late in the afternoon.

There were two stake races on the programme—the New Rochelle, which was a selling affair dignified by the name of stake, and the Westchester Highweight Handicap, which brought out a fair field of horses of all ages. The latter race furnished the most interesting contest of the day, and, like three other races, was won by the favorite.

Richard J., a Western horse, was made the favorite, but there was a lot of play on the two-year-old Lieutenant Gibson. The latter gave Tamor a race for the first half mile, and then Tamor had enough. Richard J had trailed last, but within striking distance, until Lieutenant Gibson was in front alone, and then he set sail for him. The two-year-old went to a drive, and the pair of them had it out to the wire, Richard J. winning by half a length.

Charentus had not much trouble in winning the New Rochelle, over the Withers mile. McMeekin, the two-year-old that John E. Madden purchased recently, had an easy victory in the opening race, a handicap at five and one-half furlongs, for all ages. The result might have been different if Slack, who rode Himtine, had not made so much use of his mount in the first half mile. Himtine was in front at the start, and by the time the dip in the straight course was reached he was at least half a dozen lengths to the good. He was very tired, though, and when McMeekin challenged him he was unable to stand the rush.

The bookmakers were evidently of the opinion that lightning does not strike twice in the same place when they laid such a good price as 15 to 1 against Mauvilla. She ran a good second to Goldone on Wednesday at a long price, but yesterday she was practically neglected. She showed a decided liking for the straight course, and beat the favorite, Olea, out in a hard drive by a neck.

Souchon, with only ninety-five pounds up, had a big advantage in the fifth race, at a mile, and Odom, who had the mount on her, took no chances. He sent the filly to the front at the fall of the flag, and kept her going at her top burst of speed.

Carnero, who won so handily at a mile on Tuesday, showed a decided reversal of form in the mile and an eighth handicap. Decanter and St. Cloud made the running during the early part of the race, but once they had gone a mile they decided they had had enough of it, and began to fall back. O'Connor went to work on Box, who responded bravely and landed first money.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE—Handicap for two-year-olds and upward. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time—1:04⅘.

1—McMeekin, J. E. Madden's b. c., 2 years, by Fonso-Daisy Rose, 105 pounds, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... (Odom)
2—Queen of Song, W. J. Smith's b. f., 3, 92, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1 ..... (O'Connor)
3—St. Callatine, Sydney Paget's ch. m., 4, 111, 7 to 2 ..... (Clawson)

Himtine, 102, 7 to 2, (Slack); Belle of Holmdel, 105, 15 to 1, (Bullman;) Our Gertie, 106, 2 to 1, (Jenkins;) Uncle Louis, 92, 8 to 1, (J. Daly,) and Prestidigitator, 100, 8 to 1, (Wilson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners during the meeting; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time—1:05.

1—Mauvilla, T. H. Hume's b. f., by Troubadour-Senorita, 114 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1. (Richards)
2—Olea, Newton Bennington's br. f., 107, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5 ..... (Jenkins)
3—Kitchener, Sydney Paget's blk. c., 110, 6 to 1 ..... (Clawson)

Mercer, 106, 9 to 2, (Odom;) Templar, 112, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Jamaica, 92, 40 to 1, (Setley;) Kamara, 107, 10 to 1, (Hennessy;) Native, 97, 15 to 1, (Wilson;) Jucoma, 104, 15 to 1, (Bullman;) The Bobby, 92, 30 to 1, (J. Daly;) Decimal, 97, 50 to 1, (Slack;) Summer Girl, 97, 100 to 1, (Hewett,) and Dear Heart, 92, 30 to 1, (Lawlor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; half a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The New Rochelle Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, at 10 pounds above the scale; selling allowances. Purse of $1,500, added to a subscription of $10 each and $50 additional for starters. The Withers mile. Time—1:40⅘.

1—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 5 years, by Charaxus-Corlenta, 112 pounds, even money and out ..... (Jenkins)
2—The Pride, James Whitten's b. g., 3, by Dundee-Beeswing, 104, 3 to 1 and even money ..... (Bullman)
3—Duke of Middleburg, G. W. Graydon's ch. c., 3, by Cayuga-Lady McNairy, 107, 8 to 1 ..... (O'Leary)

Dr. Eichberg, 103, 4 to 1, (Boland,) and Aipen, 106, 7 to 2, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Westchester Highweight Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,250, added to a subscription of $30 each, $15 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:20⅘.

1—Richard J., W. M. Rogers's b. h., 4 years, by Morello-Bonnie Leaf, 127 pounds, 3 to 2 and 1 to 2 ..... (Jenkins)
2—Lieutenant Gibson, C. H Smith's b. c., 2, by G. W. Johnson-Sophia Hardy, 116, 3 to 1 and even money ..... (Spencer)
3—Lady Lindsay, James McLaughlin's b. f., 3, by Sir Modred-Memento, 110, 15 to 1 ..... (Sims)

Tamor, 108, 3 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Nannie, 106, 4 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $2,240 in 1898 or 1899, at 10 pounds above the scale; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:40⅘.

1—Souchon, J. R. Madden's b. f., 3 years, by Hungar-Tarantella, 95 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5 ..... (Odom)
2—Rare Perfume, J. Underwood & Co.'s b. c., 3, 102, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... (O'Connor)
3—The Roman, T. H. Ryan's b. h., 5, 106, 3 to 1 ..... (Bullman)

Trillo, 108, 4 to 1, (Spencer;) Myth, 103, 8 to 1, (Jenkins;) Maximo Gomez, 105, 8 to 1, (Boland;) Scotch Plaid, 107, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Leando, 100, 20 to 1, (Slack;) Einer, 107, 100 to 1, (Richards,) and Glenolne, 105, 15 to 1, (Wilson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth over the Withers course. Time—1:55½.

1—Box, W. Showalter's ch. h., 5 years, by Order-Pandora, 118 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. (O'Connor)
2—Maid of Harlem, Osceola Stable's b. f., 3, 97, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 ..... (Wilson)
3—Decanter, F. R. Hitchcock's b. h., 4, 108, 7 to 2 ..... (O'Leary)

Carnero, 119, 4 to 1, (Jenkins;) St. Cloud, 111, 4 to 1, (Spencer;) Sir Hubert, 90, 50 to 1, (Buen,) and Lothario, 102, 6 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Wyoming, 109 pounds, (Thorpe,) even, won; Don Luis, 109, (E. Jones,) 7 to 1, second; Ranier, 104, (Buchanan,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Rosalabra, Irritator, Isabelle, San Augustine, 2 Yarruba also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling. Novia, 104 pounds, (J. Ward,) 3 to 1, won; Alicia, 104, (Devine,) 6 to 1, second; Rapido, 99, (T. Walsh,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:28⅘. Sorrow, Yule, and Major Cook also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; handicap; selling. Tenrica, 99 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 7 to 5, won; Stromo, 105, (Fauntleroy,) 7 to 1, second; Anchored, 105, (Postel,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Morovia also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Futurity course; selling. Horton, 104 pounds, (Frawley,) 1 to 4, won; I Don't Know, 104, (Bergen,) 8 to 1, second; Whitcomb, 107, (E. Jones,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:11½. Marplot and Lady Helois also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling; Ringmaster, 105 pounds, (Henry,) 6 to 1, won; Polish, 112, (Frawley,) 2 to 1, second; Tiburon, 104, (Thorpe,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:16. Deerfoot, High Ho, Katie Gibbons, and Charles Lebel also ran.

MARTIN RIDES TWO WINNERS.

Sloan Fails to Secure a Race at Newmarket.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—At the third day of the Newmarket Second October Meeting, to-day, Mambrino won the Ditch Mile Nursery plate. Downham, ridden by Martin, finished second, and Hulcot was third. "Tod" Sloan rode Perdicus, and was unplaced among seventeen horses.

The Heath Stakes were won by Georgiana, with J. Reiff in the saddle. Sati was second, and Elfin, ridden by Sloan, third, in a field of nine horses.

The Prendergast Stakes were won by Bettyfield, ridden by Martin. Sloan finished second on Jouvenle: Saint Enitouche was third. Seven horses ran.

A Mile Selling Plate was also won by Martin, on Nipper. Reiff finished second on Goodrich, and Consolation was third. Eleven horses ran.

Lexington Trotting Races Postponed.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 12.—The trotting races were postponed to-day on account of rain. A double programme is announced for to-morrow.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Brooklyns Defeat the Baltimores on the Home Grounds—New Yorks Win Twice in Washington.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	99	46	.683
Boston	94	56	.627
Philadelphia	93	57	.620
Baltimore	85	60	.586
St. Louis	84	66	.560
Cincinnati	80	67	.544
Pittsburg	75	72	.510
Chicago	74	72	.507
Louisville	73	76	.490
New York	60	88	.405
Washington	52	98	.347
Cleveland	20	131	.132

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 5; Baltimore, 1.
New York, 9; Washington, 7 (first game.)
New York, 2; Washington, 4 (second game.)
Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 3.
Cincinnati, 6; Cleveland, 2.

Games To-day.

New York in Washington.
Baltimore in Brooklyn.
Philadelphia in Boston.
Louisville in Pittsburg.
Cleveland in Cincinnati.

The Brooklyns and Baltimores gave a good exhibition of baseball at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, the champions winning by a score of 5 to 1. It was one of the quickest played games of the season, being completed in one hour and twenty-two minutes.

The Brooklyns won through timely batting in the first and sixth innings. McGinnity was very unsteady in these two innings. Hughes, who is Brooklyn's best pitcher, was steady throughout, and was aided by the tastest kind of fielding, which kept the Baltimores from scoring more than one run. The home team accomplished three double plays, one in the eighth inning being made possible by a fine running catch by Daly. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	I/B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I/B	P	O	A	E
Harris, 3b	0	0	1	1	0		Kelley, lf	1	1	1	0	0	
Brodie, cf	0	0	1	0	0		Keeler, rf	1	2	2	0	0	
DeMont, 2b	0	0	1	5	1		Jennings, 1b	1	1	12	0	2	
Fultz, lf	0	0	1	5	0	0	Daly, 2b	1	0	5	6	0	
Keister, ss	0	0	2	1	1		Jones, cf	0	0	1	4	0	1
Shindle, rf	0	0	1	2	0	0	Wrigley, ss	0	0	2	2	1	
La Ch'ce, 1b	0	0	7	0	0		McGuire, c	0	0	1	1	0	
Smith, c	0	0	3	0	0		Casey, 3b	0	0	1	3	0	
McGinty, p	0	0	0	2	0		Hughes, p	1	1	0	2	3	0
Total	1	1	*23	9	2		Total	5	6	27	15	3	

*Jennings out for interference.

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	.—5

Three-base hit—Hughes. First base on errors—Baltimore, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 6; Brooklyn, 2. Struck out—By McGinnity, 3. Sacrifice hits—Fultz, Smith. Stolen bases—Sheckard, Jennings (2,) Daly, Jones. Bases on balls—By Hughes, 3. Double plays—Casey and Jennings; Daly and Jennings (2.) Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 2; by McGinnity, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Hunt.

NEW YORKS WIN TWO GAMES.

The Team Did Some Good Playing Against the Washingtons.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The only feature of the first game to-day was Freeman's twenty-seventh home run. The bases were occupied at the time. In the second the visitors outbatted the Washingtons. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	I/B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I/B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	0	3	0	0		W H'ltren, lf	0	1	2	0	0	
Sh'beck, ss	1	2	0	4	1		T. O'B'n, 3b	1	3	2	1	2	
Mercer, 3b	2	1	0	2	0		Davis, ss	1	1	2	6	1	
McGann, 1b	2	2	11	0	0		Doyle, 1b	1	1	11	1	0	
Fr'man, rf	1	2	3	0	0		Gleason, 2b	1	0	5	2	0	
J. O'B'n, lf	0	2	0	0	1		Wilson, c	0	0	2	1	0	
Stafford, 2b	0	1	0	1	0		Fleming, cf	1	0	4	0	0	
Kittr'ge, c	0	1	5	0	0		Wdruff, rf	3	2	1	0	0	
Dineen, p	1	1	0	4	0		Gettig, p	1	1	0	2	0	
Total	7	13	24	12	2		Total	9	9	27	13	3	

Washington	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4—7
New York	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	2	.—9

Two-base hits—Shiebeck, Woodruff. Three-base hit—Davis. Home run—Freeman. Stolen base—Doyle. Double plays—T. O'Brien and Doyle; Gleason and Doyle; Davis, Gleason, and Doyle; Slagle and Kittridge. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 3; off Gettig, 3. Struck out—By Dineen, 2; by Gettig, 2. Left on bases—Washington, 6; New York, 7. Wild pitch—Dineen. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and Latham.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	I/B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I/B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	0	7	0	1		Van H'n, lf	0	2	0	0	0	
Sh'beck, ss	2	0	1	4	1		O'Brien, 3b	0	1	0	1	1	
Mercer, 3b	1	1	0	3	1		Davis, ss	0	0	2	3	3	
McGann, 1b	1	0	8	1	0		Doyle, 1b	0	1	15	1	0	
Freeman, rf	0	0	4	0	0		Gleason, 2b	0	2	0	4	0	
Barry, lf	0	0	1	1	0		Warner, c	0	0	6	1	0	
Stafford, 2b	0	0	4	0	0		Fleming, cf	1	1	1	0	0	
Powers, c	0	0	2	0	0		Woodruff, rf	2	2	1	0	0	
Fifield, p	0	0	0	1	0		Doheny, p	1	1	1	3	0	
Total	4	3	27	9	4		Total	5	14	27	13	2	

Washington	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—4
New York	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0—5

Two-base hits—McGann, Fleming, and Davis. Home run—Woodruff. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, McGann, and Mercer. Double plays—Davis and Doyle. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 6. Struck out—By Doheny, 4. Left on bases—Washington, 4; New York, 9. Wild pitch—By Doheny. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and Latham.

Washingtons to Play Sunday Games.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The owners of the Washington Baseball Club have signed a contract, by the terms of which they are to furnish Sunday baseball, to be played in Maryland, five and one-half miles from this city, during the championship season of 1900. The other parties to the contract are owners and operators of a street railway. It is said that in preparing the schedule twenty-one Sunday games will be assigned to Washington. The exact location of the new grounds has not yet been made public.

Cincinnati, 6; Cleveland, 2.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—The Cincinnatis secured a winning lead in the first inning today, but could do nothing with Colliflower's pitching after that. Darkness ended the game in the seventh inning. Score:

Cincinnati	6	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	—6
Cleveland	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Frisk and Kahoe; Cleveland, Colliflower and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 3.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Good hitting in the seventh and eighth innings won the game for Philadelphia to-day. Bailey was unsteady at times, giving six bases on balls. Orth's pitching was very steady. The game was called at the end of the eighth on account of darkness. Score:

Philadelphia	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	—7
Boston	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Philadelphia, 11; Boston, 9. Errors—Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland; Boston, Bailey and Sullivan. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

Fairfield County Club Wins at Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 12.—A team match between the Essex County Golf Club and the Fairfield County Club to-day resulted in a victory for the Fairfields by a score of 9 to 3. The Fairfield team's score was: C. S. Coxe, 6; E. Leavitt, 0; F. P. Kimball, 0; M. Graham, Jr., 3; F. M. Freeman, 0; total, 9. The Essex team's score was: T. M. Reed, 0; T. Howell Forre, 0; C. F. Watson, 0; J. E. Brown, 0; Gould, 3; total, 3. The Brooklawn Country Club team of twelve men will play the Fairfields here Saturday. The finals in the ladies' match play for a cup given by Mrs. George W. Hubbell will also be played off Saturday.

GOLF AT PHILADELPHIA

Mrs. Fox Still Wins and Surprises All by Her Playing.

HAILED AS NEXT CHAMPION

Miss Oliver of Albany Also Comes Unexpectedly to the Front in the Women's Tournament.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 12.—A good golf match was played to-day in the second round for the women's championship of the United States on the links of the Philadelphia Country Club, at Bala, near here.

The stars of the day were Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, of the Huntingdon Valley Cricket Club, Rydal, Penn., and Miss Anna Sands, of the Newport Golf Club, Newport, R. I. Although Miss Sands was defeated by Mrs. Fox, the Newport player was by no means disgraced, and was heartily applauded for her uphill work. The golf of Mrs. Fox has been the sensation of the tournament. In the preliminary round her name was but little mentioned for championship honors, but by beating Miss Hoyt, of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, of Southampton, L. I., who has held the championship for three years, she has rapidly come to the front, and is now pointed out by many experts as the coming champion of the women golfers.

Her playing throughout the tournament has been very steady and will prove troublesome to her opponent to-morrow. She has an exceedingly strong stroke, and her putting so far has been the best seen here in a long time. Mrs. Fox's opponent to-morrow for the semi-final round will be Miss Marion Oliver, of Albany, N. Y. Miss Oliver is another player who has surprised the "talent."

The other winners to-day were Miss Ruth Underhill, of Glen Cove, L. I., and Miss Elsie Cassatt, of this city.

There was another large crowd out to see the players to-day. The weather was beautiful and the course was in perfect condition. Mrs. Fox and Miss Sands had the largest "gallery." Mrs. Fox started off strongly. The first hole was halved in six, the second and third holes went to Mrs. Fox, the fourth was halved, the fifth and sixth were captured by Mrs. Fox, and the seventh was halved for six. The eighth hole also went to Mrs. Fox, making her score 5 up. The ninth hole was Miss Sands's first, and from here to the end she played a wonderfully strong uphill game, and was even up with Mrs. Fox on the seventeenth hole. The eighteenth and nineteenth were halved, and Mrs. Fox got the twentieth and won the match amid much applause.

In the match between Miss Oliver of Albany and Mrs. McFadden of this city there was another surprise, the former making almost a runaway race of it. Mrs. McFadden holds the record of the course, and she was expected to put up a better game than she did. Miss Elsie Cassatt of this city also had no trouble in defeating Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane of Irvington, N. Y., winning by 6 up, five to play. It took only 10 holes to decide the winner of the match between Miss Ruth Underhill of Glen Cove, L. I., and Miss Pauline Mackay of Boston. The former won after some excellent playing.

The second round in the consolation class for the trophy of the Women's Golf Association of Philadelphia was played today, and the following qualified for the semi-finals:

Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J.; Miss Eunice Terry, Ardsley Club, Irvington, N. Y.; Miss Lucy Herron, Cincinnati Golf Club, Cincinnati, and Miss Katharine Rowland, Fairfield County Golf Club, Greenwich, Conn.

Following is the summary of to-day's championship round:

Miss Marion Oliver, Albany Golf Club, Albany, N. Y., vs. Mrs. J. Franklin McFadden of the Philadelphia Country Club; Miss Oliver won, 5 up 4 to play.

Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntingdon Valley Cricket Club, Rydal, Penn., vs. Miss Anna Sands of the Newport Golf Club, Newport, R. I.; Mrs Fox won, 1 up 20 holes.

Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau Golf Club, Glen Cove, L. I., vs. Miss Pauline Mackay, Oakley Cricket Club, Boston, Mass.; Miss Underhill won, 3 up 2 to play.

Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley Club, Irvington, N. Y., vs. Miss Elsie Cassatt, Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penn.; Miss Cassatt won, 6 up 5 to play.

Pairs for semi-finals, to be played to-morrow, are as follows:

Miss Oliver vs. Mrs. Fox, Miss Underhill vs. Miss Cassatt.

AT THE NASSAU COUNTRY CLUB.

Qualifying Round of the First Open Golf Tournament.

Fifty-six golfers from many local clubs, and others as far distant as Princeton, Albany, and Philadelphia, drove off from the first tee yesterday in the qualifying round of the open tournament given by the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove, L. I. The present club is the old Queens County Golf Club under improved conditions. Not only has it a new name, but new links, and a clubhouse which for convenience and elegance will compare favorably with the majority of country club buildings. The tournament is the first big event held on the new eighteen-hole course, and it met with universal favor.

Among the local cracks in the match was Walter J. Travis, but he failed, as last year at Queens County, to take the gold medal for the lowest score of the day. That honor fell to Howard Maxwell, and great was the joy of the Nassau Club contingent at their member's victory. For the thirty-six holes he turned in the score of 177 strokes. C. M. Hamilton of Baltusrol followed closely with 179, making the best eighteen-hole round of 87 in the morning, and Travis was third with a 181.

The first sixteen players qualified for the chief trophy, the Nassau Country Cup. Their names and scores follow:

	1st Round.	2d Round.	Total.
Howard Maxwell, Nassau	88	89	177
C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol	88	92	179
Walter J. Travis, Oakland	91	90	181
C. A. Ransom, Albany Country	88	99	187
J. Prentice Kellogg, Princeton	94	93	187
Joseph Chadwick, Jr., Powelton	98	89	187
C. H. Murphy, Deal Beach	95	92	187
A. N. Kennedy, Montclair	98	92	190
Daubeney Brandreth, Powelton	96	95	191
Wirt L. Thompson, Washington	98	94	192
W. Ledyard Thompson, Morris County	97	95	192
Otto Hochmeyer, Harbor Hill	97	97	194
Frederick B. Pratt, Nassau	100	95	195
G. A. Tefft, Jersey City	94	102	196
J. B. C. Tappan, Nassau	98	98	196
A. C. Humphreys, Nassau	97	100	197
R. M. Littlejohn, Oakland	102	95	197
S. B. Hopkins, Nassau	100	97	197

There are eighteen names in the above list, as three tied for the sixteenth place at 197. In the play-off this morning the two who drop out will enter the second set of sixteen for the North Country Cup, while the third qualifying set will play for the Glen Cove Cup. The eligible players for those trophies are:

NORTH COUNTRY CUP.

	First.	Second.	Total
T. Slidell, Knollwood	100	100	200
Spencer A. Jennings, Nassau	102	98	200
Irving Brokaw, Deal Beach	104	98	202
W. K. Fowler, Dyker Meadow	96	107	203
L. Daniels, Montclair	102	101	203
James L. Taylor, Nassau	103	101	204
Howard F. Whitney, Nassau	101	106	207
J. L. Bernard, Harbor Hill	104	103	207
Harold Humphreys, Nassau	104	103	207
Sidney Maddock, Crescent	101	105	207
A. S. Barnes, Harbor Hill	101	107	208
S. S. Armstrong, Fairfield	101	108	209
A. S. Tappan, Nassau	109	100	209
Garry B. Adams, Crescent	108	101	209

GLEN COVE CUP.

T. C. Ennover, Montclair	104	106	210
R. A. Waterbury, Baltusrol	105	106	211
Fred Sherwood, Nassau	111	101	212
Arthur Taylor, Oakland	103	109	212
E. D'F. Simmons, St. Andrews	108	104	212
E. L. Chetwood, Richmond Hill	101	112	213
N. F. Griffin, Richmond Hill	109	105	214
H. J. Java, Powelton	111	103	214
H. M. Cowperthwait, Nassau	103	113	216
A. C. Sumner, Nassau	106	110	216
J. W. Johnson, Nassau	109	110	219
H. S. Beard, Nassau	109	113	222
W. Burlington Cock, Nassau	110	112	222
C. E. De Gold, Harbor Hill	107	115	222
M. T. Lyon, Dyker Meadow	109	114	223
T. S. Weeks, Oyster Bay	111	114	225

Golf at Virginia Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 12.—The annual tournament of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club opened to-day. The following sixteen qualified: H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia Country Club, winning first prize, score, 166; M. Norris, Dyker Meadow, second prize, score, 167; H. R. Johnston, Chicago Golf Club, 171; W. Watson, Jr., Monmouth Beach, 172; E. P. Harrison, Cincinnati Golf Club, 174; John F. Wilkins, Chevy Chase, 181; E. W. Jewett, Dyker Meadow, 184; Clarence Moore, Chevy Chase, 174; A. G. Hodges, Rockaway Hunt, 178; M. E. Ingalls, Virginia Hot Springs, 186; E. F. Hinkie, Cincinnati Golf Club, 186; B. Hollister, Cincinnati Golf Club, 187. George Ingalls, Virginia Hot Springs, 189; E. C. Hoyt, Wee Burn, 198; Ormily M. Gammon, Chevy Chase, 201; G. B. Hurd, 203.

FEAR FOR STATE COLLEGE.

Outcome of the Game Against Washington and Jefferson in Doubt.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Oct. 12.—The friends and supporters of the State College football team are very much worried over the outcome of the game which is to be played here to-morrow against the strong Washington and Jefferson team. While the State College team has made a remarkably good showing so far this season, it is at present in a rather crippled condition from its game with West Point on Saturday last. Three of the best players—Hewitt, Cure, and D. K. Miller—are in bad condition. The injury which the quarter back received in the West Point game has developed into a very serious one, and it will be some time before he will be able to use his ankle. He is now on crutches, and will not be able to enter the game to-morrow.

Cure, State's full back, is still troubled with his knee. He has not been worked hard during the week, and it is the intention of the management to put him into the game to-morrow. It is very doubtful if he will be able to play the game through, and in case of his removal there is no one who can take his place, as his kicking has been a great help in the team's victories so far this season. His loss would be a great factor in the outcome of the game.

D. K. Miller, the star half back, is also troubled with a bad knee, which kept him out of the games up to last Saturday. While he is not in the best of form, on account of the additional injuries in the West Point game, yet he will start in the game to-morrow, and there is some chance of his being able to play throughout the entire game. Outside of these three men the team is in excellent condition, and during the past week has been put through the hardest practice of the season. Sam Boyle has been playing them against a strong scrub team for two hours each day. The big guards, Randolph and Scholl, are expected to make great gains through the line by the use of the guards' back formation.

It is by this play that the team has made most of its gains during the season, and on account of the great weight of the men on the line this play is very hard to stop. Burns at left half back has been putting up an excellent game, and has even improved over his form of the early part of the season. Wood and Harris, the ends, have developed wonderful strength under the coaching of Sam Boyle. They are considered by some to be the best ends the team has ever had, and it was due to their powers of breaking up the play that West Point was unable to circle the ends. Cummings at centre has developed great strength in breaking through, and puts the ball into play very quickly. Ruble and Miller at tackles have shown great improvement.

Johnson will be substituted for Hewitt in to-morrow's game as quarter back. Maxwell and Schoffstall will take the places of Miller and Cure in case of injury to the latter. Capt. Randolph expects to give a number of the substitutes chances to-morrow in the early part of the game, in order that the regular men may receive no serious injuries, and may be in good condition for the game with Princeton on Saturday. The line-up for to-morrow's game will be: Left end, Harris; left tackle, Ruble; left guard, Randolph; centre, Cummings; right guard, Scholl; right tackle, F. Miller; right end, Wood; quarter back, Johnson; left half, Burns; right half, D. Miller; full back, Cure. Substitutes Maxwell and Schoffstall at half back.

YALE "SCRUB'S" GOOD PLAYING.

Surprised the Coaches in Practice with the 'Varsity Eleven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12.—The Yale coaches this afternoon paid almost exclusive attention to developing Yale's defense in anticipation of a hard game with Dartmouth next Saturday. It was the last day of practice before the game, as the eleven with a host of substitutes leaves for Boston to-morrow afternoon.

The playing of the college eleven this afternoon astonished Coach Rodgers and Capt. McBride beyond expression. The college side in the first half, in ten minutes' work, took the ball from the centre of the field to within five yards of the 'Varsity goal, where the half was ended by orders of Capt. McBride.

After an intermission of playing by the scrubs the 'Varsity and college side lined up as before for another half, and with the same result. This time it took the college side a minute or two longer to repeat their performance, but the showing of the 'Varsity players was weak, very weak, and bespeaks no encouragement for a good exhibition on Saturday.

The feature of the playing, next to the exhibition of strength by the college line, was the running of Chadwick. His work was marvelous. He did not lose the ball once, and ran through the line around the ends with and without interference in a manner that caused his stock to go up above par.

If Sharpe's injury proves troublesome on Saturday and Adams remains unable to play for a period of three or four weeks, there is no doubt that Chadwick will be called on for 'Varsity work.

WEST POINT-HARVARD GAME.

Players at Cambridge Ready for the Contest—Start To-night.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 12.—The Harvard football eleven, with substitutes, will leave for West Point by the Fall River boat to-morrow night to play the cadets on Saturday. In to-day's practice the team, as a whole, played with less life than usual. Although Gierasch did not play to-day, he will be in condition for the West Point game. Reid also will be out in a few days. Beal, however, injured his leg in the Amherst game, and will be out of the game for a week.

Special West Point Football Train.

The West Shore Railroad will run a special train to-morrow leaving New York at 11:15 o'clock A. M. for those desiring to witness the football game between Harvard and the Military Academy cadets at West Point. A rate of $1.25 has been made for the round trip.

Pennsylvania Eleven Works Hard.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Although the weather was too warm for football, Coach Woodruff kept the University of Pennsylvania squad at hard practice for the greater part of two hours this afternoon. Realizing that on Saturday in the game with the Carlisle Indians, Pennsylvania is very likely to encounter powerfully executed mass plays of the old Princeton revolving wedge order, Woodruff devoted most of the practice to

THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS

Meets in Philadelphia with Over 400 Delegates in Attendance.

MANY FOREIGNERS PRESENT

Twenty Nations Represented—At the First Business Session To-day Ex-Speaker Reed Will Preside.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 12.—The International Commercial Congress was formally opened to-day in the large auditorium of the main building at the National Export Exposition. Fully 3,000 people assembled in the spacious hall and added their enthusiastic applause to the welcome extended to the delegates, while the Marine Band did its share in enlivening the greeting to the foreign representatives.

Fully twenty nations of the world were officially represented by delegates, and over 400 delegates were present, representing various Chambers of Commerce or Trade Boards in all parts of the world. The object of the congress is a development of the commerce of the world and the harmonizing of the varied trade interests.

To-day's meeting was devoted wholly to the formal welcoming and the bringing together of the delegates and acquainting them with each other. The deliberations of the congress will begin to-morrow, and will be in the English language. In to-day's exercises President McKinley was represented in the person of Assistant Secretary of State Hill, while the foreign nations were officially represented by their legations, who came to the city from Washington this morning.

The entry of the foreign delegates and diplomats into the auditorium was the signal for a great outburst of applause from the vast assemblage, which was continued until the visitors had reached their seats. After the diplomats and others had been seated, ex-United States Senator George F. Edmunds, the temporary Chairman, called the meeting to order, and introduced David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, who welcomed the delegates to the Congress in the name of the United States.

Mayor Ashbridge was then introduced and extended a welcome on behalf of the City of Philadelphia. He was followed by Senator Edmunds, who, in a brief speech, extolled the work of the Commercial Museum. Its purpose, he said, has been the diffusion and increase of knowledge of the utility of commerce in all parts of the world. It is showing our manufacturers where they could develop the industries of the United States, and how they could best promote its commercial and financial interests.

W. P. Wilson, Director General of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum and of the National Export Exposition, next spoke. After briefly defining the purpose of the museum, he announced that ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed would preside over the first session.

The meeting then adjourned, and after an informal reception and introductions the delegates were escorted through the exposition buildings and grounds.

All the important nations of the earth are represented in the congress by specially appointed Government delegates. There are also present many influential business men appointed as delegates from the leading Chambers of Commerce and other organizations of like character in Latin America, Europe, South Africa, India, Australia, China, Japan, and other countries. These gentlemen, who are leading merchants and buyers in the open markets of the world, come prepared to discuss the commercial conditions affecting trade relations between the United States and the countries which they represent. American Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and similar organizations are represented to the number of several hundred. There will be every opportunity for a full and fair discussion of all topics affecting international trade.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CANADIAN GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Annual Meeting in London—The Road Prosperous.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Canadian Grand Trunk Railway Company at its half-yearly meeting to-day approved the agreement with the Canadian Minister of Railways for the extension of the Intercolonial Railway from Chaudiere Junction, Province of Quebec, to Montreal and the termini there.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the company, congratulated the stockholders upon the fulfillment of his prediction that the company would be able to pay not only the half-yearly 4 per cent. dividend on the guaranteed stock, but also 1 per cent. on the first preference stock.

The capital outlay during the half year, he said, had been kept well within bounds, the principal expenditure of £333,300 being occasioned by the safety appliance act.

The shareholders were also congratulated by Sir Charles upon the completion of the Victoria Jubilee Bridge and the settlement of the labor difficulties, which, he said, would have been more easily settled but for the politicians. Rate wars, Sir Charles declared, were the greatest obstacle to successful railway management in Canada and the United States, and it now required all the power of the officials to resist influences tending to increase expenditure and to decrease rates. The only remedy, in his judgment, consisted in legislation by the United States; and he believed that public sentiment in the United States was crystallizing in favor of a law to permit railway companies to pool their receipts and to give them legal power to enforce pooling contracts.

Regarding the Chicago Grand Trunk arrangement, Sir Charles expressed the hope that the first mortgage bond refunding programme which that company is preparing to introduce would relieve the Canadian Grand Trunk of further anxiety, as their guarantees were for interest alone, and not for the principal of the bonds, and would permit the Chicago Grand Trunk to have a double track and put the road on a good basis.

In conclusion he predicted even a better showing for the next meeting of the company, as Canada was now enjoying "a full measure of prosperity."

Grain Rates Highest in Five Years.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Central Freight Association lines have adopted the recommendation of the Trunk Line Committee to make a further advance in grain rates on Nov. 1. The rate on export corn from Chicago to New York will be 18 cents per hundred pounds, and on domestic corn 20 cents. On all other articles of grain or grain products the export rate from Chicago to New York will be 20 cents and the domestic rate 22 cents. The new tariff is the highest made in five years.

Oregon Short Line Elects Officers.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 12.—At the annual meeting of the Oregon Short Line stockholders the following Directors were elected: Oliver Ames, Francis S. Bangs, Horace G. Burt, Samuel Carr, Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, W. D. Cornish, W. E. Glinn, George J. Gould, E. E. Harriman, Thomas R. Jones, Otto H. Kahn, G. M. Lane, James Loeb, Oliver W. Mink, and Winslow S. Pierce.

CARRIAGE HARDWARE MEETING.

Manufacturers Discussing a Plan to Combine Their Interests.

Representatives of many concerns engaged in the manufacture of carriage hardware, fittings, and trimmings were in session yesterday at the Hotel Manhattan. A gentleman who acted as one of the officers of the meeting, but who refused to permit his name to be published, said:

"We are holding a preliminary meeting with the object of perfecting a permanent organization. We expect to be in session until Saturday."

"Has your meeting any connection with the annual gathering of the carriage manufacturers of the country who are to meet in this city on Mnoday?" he was asked.

"A committee from that association is here," was the reply.

It was intimated that the carriage hardware, trimming, and fitting manufacturers would organize and send a committee to the carriage manufacturers to urge upon the latter the necessity of forming a similar combination.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY HEARING

Railroad Commissioners to Listen to Complaining Bronx Residents.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners will hear the complaint of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx against the Manhattan Railway Company at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Taxpayers' Alliance, which is composed of about thirty taxpayers' associations, has been fighting the company ever since it bought the system of the Suburban Rapid Transit Company, about eight years ago. There were certain provisions in the charter of the Suburban Company relating to extensions which the Manhattan Company is said to have assumed, but the road now ends at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, where it did the first day cars were run over the structure. The company has reduced the fare to 5 cents from the Battery to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and now runs through trains between those points, but these concessions were only obtained after a bitter fight.

Early last Spring the Taxpayers' Alliance authorized its Rapid Transit Committee, of which ex-Assemblyman W. W. Niles, Jr., is Chairman, to take proceedings against the Manhattan Company to compel it to extend its system in accordance with the terms of its charter. A petition or complaint has been filed with the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, charging the company with failure to comply with the provisions of its charter, and to-morrow's hearing will be the outcome of this action. A large delegation of property owners will attend. It has been intimated that the representative of the company will announce to the Commissioners that it is ready to comply with all the requirements of its charter, and asks only for a reasonable time in which to complete the extensions. This view is taken by those interested in the matter for the reason that a survey is now being made of the proposed extension from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to Bedford Park.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Supreme Court of the United States.

47—Charles E. Bolles, plaintiff in error, vs. The Outing Company, Limited.—Motion to pass case submitted by William H. Pope in behalf of counsel.

48—James M. Sigafus, plaintiff in error, vs. Dudley Porter et al.—Assigned for argument on the 30th inst. after the cases already set down for that day.

28—Theophilus King, adverse claimant, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John A. Cross et al.—Argued by C. H. Hanson for the plaintiffs in error and by William R. Tillinghast for the defendants in error.

32—James Knott, petitioner, vs. Botany Worsted Mills et al.—Argument commenced by J. Parker Kirlin for the petitioner.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Day call for Friday: 32, 35, 38 and 39, 47, 49, 50, 14, 52, 53, and 54.

Calendar for Friday, Oct. 13.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 12 M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Motion calendar.

Adjourned cases.
1—Cook & Bernheimer vs. A. De Clermont Company.
2—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Daylight Incandescent Gas Lamp Co.
3—Warner vs. Smith.
4—Springer vs. Hageman.
5—Duysters vs. Garfield Water Co.
6—Jakab vs. Erdelyi.
7—Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. Haberman Mfg. Co.
8—Same vs. Matthl, Ingram & Co.
9—Griswold vs. Hilton.
10—Celluloid Co. vs. Arlington Collar & Cuff Co.
11—Lieber Pub. Co. vs. International Cable Directory Co.
12—Zimmern vs. Hammel.
13—Schaeffer vs. Federal Steel Co.
14—Marquand vs. same.
15—Dickson Mfg. Co. vs. Doge.
16—De Hierop1is vs. Lawrence.
17—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Young & Fletcher Co.
18—Hostetter Co. vs. Conron.
19—Reynolds vs. Ritch.
20—Reagan Grate Bar Co. vs. Kessler.
21—Reynolds vs. Ritch.
22—Collensplatt vs. Finlayson.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 128, 131, 132, 133, 135, 137, 139, 140.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J., Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Matter of Lyman.
2—Crowley vs. Saxton.
3—Fyfe vs. Met. Imp. Co.
4—Aurot vs. Simon.
5—Beyer vs. Con. Gas Co.
6—Stokes vs. Hoffman House.
7—Matter of E. 182d St.
Non-enumerated motions.
56—Cassani vs. Dunn.
57—Socialistic Co-op. Pub. Assn. vs. Kuhn.
58—Morgan vs. Bennett.
59—In re Pierson.
60—Wertheim vs. True.
64—In re George.
40—Fox vs. Davidson.
42—Brower vs. Williams.
22—Cochrane vs. Feltner.
41—Czaki vs. Coler.
61—Coveney vs. Kearney.
63—Matter of 1st Nat. Bank of Brooklyn.
62—McBride vs. Mapes-Reeves Con. Co.
39—MacNabb vs. Porter Air Lighter Co.
11—Amsel vs. Steinway.
13—Smith vs. Will & Baumer Co.
67—Poor vs. Zimmermann.
68—In re Kessler.
70—Moore vs. Moore.
71—Rossler vs. 3d Av. R. R.
72—Matter of Ingersoll.
74—Montana Ore & Purchasing Co. vs. Butte & Boston Con. M. Co.
75—Matter of Ingersoll.
77—Lutz vs. 3d Av. R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Marshall vs. Seelig.
2—Mays vs. Swift.
3—Fox vs. Mays.
4—Lentilhon vs. Bimberg.
5—Fitch vs. Porter.
6—German Sav. Bank vs. Darragh.
7—McGovern vs. Met. El. R. R.
8—McKean vs. Tradesmen's Nat. Bank.
9—Brennan vs. Hamilton.
10—Cappelle vs. Heller.
11—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Kilpatrick.
12—Matter of Hahn.
13—De Lorenzo vs. Villamena.
14—Matter of Holmes Brunley Co.
15—Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Lipsky.
16—Valentine vs.
17—Crawford vs. Laus.
18—Fellows vs. Dykman.
19—Kinkelin vs. Stretz.
20—Sokolski vs. Paskurz
21—Matter of Arlon Cabinet Co.
22—Heine Safety Boiler Co. vs. United Loan & Inv. Co.
23—People, &c., vs. Mutual Ben. Life Assn.
24—Reform Club of Masons vs. Laborers' Union Pro. Society.
25—Daily vs. Mayor, &c.
26—Wright vs. Martin.
27—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
28—Moore vs. Moore.
29—De Crano vs. Moore.
30—Ashley vs. Quinn.
31—Matter of Stephenson Co.
32—Brownell & Co. vs. McSwegan.
33—Firth vs. Luthy & Co.
34—Lauzon vs. Monguilh.
35—Barnes vs. Olcott.
36—Farmer vs. Wood.
37—Foy vs. Barry.
38—Hopper vs. Empire City Subway Co.
39—Sherwood vs. Mackaye.
40—Gucker vs. Weil.
41—Matter of West Farms Road.
42—Rey vs. Neufeld.
43—Martell vs. Neufeld.
44—O'Neill vs. McClure.
45—Matter of Mooney.
46—Fedden vs. Tautzen.
47—Harris vs. Blake.
48—Connelly vs. Carley.
49—Morris vs. Gildersleeve.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motion.

1—Fox vs. Fox. Demurrer.
1130—Bernheimer vs. Hartmayer. Preferred causes.
3746—Bierhoff vs. Praeger.
3751—People ex rel. Rendrock Powder Co. vs. Feitner.
3927—Yule vs. Newschaffer.
3928—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

3752—Merz vs. Cary.
3340—Castle vs. Marks.
3691—N. Y. City Bap. Miss. Soc'y vs. Potter.
3704—Shaw vs. Dallard.
3710—Mersereau vs. Mersereau.
3717—Hosea vs. Skinner.
3718—Gerken vs. Halligan.
3724—Meyer vs. Clinton Bank.
3733—Moore vs. Heath.
3751—Kastor vs. Ketcham.
3769—Dollinger vs. Dollinger.
3787—Carter vs. Herold. Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3891.
3792—Lindenthal vs. Germania L. I. Co.
3793—Fanning vs. Globe & R. F. Ins. Co.
3801—Youngerman vs. Youngerman.
3818—Putnam vs. MacAllister.
3820—Putnam vs. MacAllister.
3849—Zimmerman vs. Searls.
3858—Spaulding vs. Spaulding.
3860—McKee vs. McKee.
3878—Kelly vs. Levy.
3890—Verlini vs. Verlini.
3891—Kennedy vs. Mostert.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Recess until Monday, Oct. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

8789—Druss vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
9210—Meyer vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1632—O'Connor vs. Hall.
9283—Slattery vs. Morning Journal Assn.
11222—Sultzer vs. Sanders.
9795—Little vs. City of New York.
4512—Corto vs. Mayor, &c.
9526—Raymond vs. Burke.
9169—Costello vs. Costello.
7700—Sinclair vs. Mayor, &c.
9420—Mahon vs. City of N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

2572—Conklin vs. J. H. Woodbury Dermatological Inst.
963—Palmer vs. Sun Printing and Pub. Assn.
1851—Higgins vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
2886—Nolan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4131—Davis vs. Gerken.
4457—Hentz vs. Havemeyer.
4758—Lacs vs. Jas. Everard's Breweries.
4759—Same vs. same.
3726—Morr vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5715½—Tim vs. Abbott Katz Brewing Co.
3548—Rooney vs. J. Henkell Co.
4623—Meyers vs. Eccles.
2966—Gracie vs. Stevens.
4570—Fillry vs. R. C. Church of the Assumption.
3012—May vs. Alexander.
8816—O'Shea vs. Koehler.
4176—Brady vs. Mayor, &c.
4412—Fox vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
1584—Cahn vs. Cahn.
4712—Casey vs. Mayor, &c.
9870—Freedman vs. Havemeyer.
5043—Picken vs. Pulitzer.
3795—Koehler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
771—Boyd vs. Boyd.
10299—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
4853—Connolly vs. Mayor, &c.
841—A. Blum, Jr., Sons vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
842—Same vs. Lion Fire Ins. Co.
843—Same vs. Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.
8055—Benson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3057—Same vs. same.
3821—Chalzel vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5435.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

3508—Mulvaney vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4601—Maben vs. Newman.
3496—Casey vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
871—Blackman vs. Voight.
5141—Sica vs. Isaacs.
5147—Ford vs. Cohen.
5219—Thomas vs. Meagher.
3555—Mackenzie vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5337—Archer vs. Bergman.
5435—Sagor vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
760—Oaksmith vs. Baird.
5006—Schwartz vs. Goldsmith.
4159—Unger vs. Ochs.
2321—Ryan vs. Vondrau.
4887—Gans vs. Wermser.
3495—Rudnick vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
9507—Mayer vs. Kraus.
802—McCowan vs. Sexton.
3343—Remshen vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4521—Forgotson vs. Cragin.
5087—Norcia vs. Jones.
2329—Kissel vs. Flint.
4971—Venn vs. Lane.
1193—Preschel vs. Miner.
4238—Tasig vs. Pearsall.
2384—Reilly vs. Lemox.
4251—Mamaroneck Grocery Co. vs. Cotten.
2892—Sinkowitz vs. Grabold.
2055—Maxson vs. Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X. Jugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
1—Peter De Lougher vs. Mimma A. Nier.
2—William H. Arnott.
3—Christian Hachmeister.
4—Joseph—P. Keenan.
5—William H. Howells.
6—John Judd.
7—Edouard Remenyl.
8—Annie C. Bettner.
9—Frederick Hemming.
10—John D. Ferguson.
11—Bridget Campbell.
12—Fernand R. Brochin.
13—Charles Regan.
14—Todras Modelman.
15—Minna A. Nier.
16—Louisa Bernstein.
17—Carolina Herrmann. Wills for probate at 10 A. M.
Matthew Smith. At 10:30 A. M. Margaret A. Kearney, Lorenzo Power, Daniel E. Tuthill, Ann Clark, John Germanson, Martine Mosbach, Josephine Mosbach, Emily A. Maxwell.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Varnum, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1488—Contested will of John Hamilton.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2850—Kers vs. Higgins.
1228—Hirsch vs. Met. St. Ry.
1239—California Wine Assn. vs. Fritz.
2766—Kaplan vs. Richard.
3320½—Bueb vs. Geraty.
3812—Weiss vs. Spitz.
1499—Potter vs. Bradley
1500—Clark vs. Levine.
1501—Abramowitz vs. Met. St. Ry.
1502—Stiner vs. Brauer.
1503—Richter vs. Meyer.
1504—Spaulding vs. Goldsmith.
1505—James vs. Ritterband.
1506—Moschowitz vs. Clark.
1507—Kraus vs. Guntzer.
1508—Clarke vs. Passedirt.
1500—Shanahan vs. Walker.
1510—Greenberg vs. Platt.
1511—Huempfner vs. Met. St. Ry.
1512—Kleinfeld vs. Schuss.
1513—Blackwell vs. Roche, Levin.
1514—Salvinsky vs. Clapp.
1515—Stearns vs. Clapp.
1516—Same vs. Rosenberg.
1517—Shea vs. Fried.
1518—Brown vs. Kella.
1519—Bailey vs. Mac Namara.
1520—Jacobi vs. Cahill.
1521—Pitney vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1522—Faas vs. Gordon.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

573—Am. Elec. Lamp Co. vs. Kingston Carriage Co.
117—Jessofsky vs. East ... Gas Light Co.
858—Miller vs. Birdseye.
50—Weaver vs. Lawyer Surety Co.
52—Iselin vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1079—Appleton vs. Day.
1088—Crook vs. Taylor.
791—Bergner vs. Russell.
1257—Niland vs. Knight.
1265—Fliby vs. Met. St. Ry.
1277—Schilling vs. Barber Asphalt Paving Co.
1278—Schwartz vs. Mead.
1280—Grushy vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1523—Mailland vs. Blottner.
1524—Ahrens vs. Cohen.
1525—Kann vs. Badger.
1526—Heule vs. Johnson.
1527—Cantor vs. Gutwillig.
1528—Gardner vs. Bindery & M. Co. vs. Brett Litho. Co.
1529—Beach vs. Meyer.
1530—Maiselman vs. Bernstein.
1531—Brauer vs. Friedman.
1532—Birchell vs. Rapp.
1533—Weisberger vs. Grunwold.
1534—Cannwold vs. Rosenthal.
1535—Bates vs. Halligan.
1536—Goldstein vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1537—Kessel vs. Dorf.
1538—Bernstein vs. Obsthann.
1539—Murphy vs. Zach.
1540—Hill vs. Fordinsky.
1541—Rockford vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1542—Haebler vs. Mehrhof.
1543—Flank vs. Erie R. R.
1544—Baumann vs. Ruff.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

3318—Homburger vs. Gassner.
3006—Oxley & Enos Mfg. Co. vs. Stein.
3211—Gascoigne vs. Solomon.
3252—Bonsky vs. Brady.
2795—Cody vs. Higgins.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1544.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Richard Steen.
2—Charles Barlow.
3—Joseph Marsat.
4—Frederick Bingell.
5—Louis Weissman.
6—Samuel Weismann.
7—Michael Stillman.
8—James Kelly.
9—Elsie Nielson.
10—William Albright.
11—James C. Lewis. Pleadings.
1—Meyer Frank.
2—Thomas D. Horracks
3—Henry Bronson.
4—Bob Petrowsky.
5—John Fannessy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Cowan for the People.

1—John T. Whepley, Gustav H. Morre.
2—Frank Kennedy.
3—Victor B. Tunney.
4—Dennis Harrigan.
5—David Rubin, Joseph Smithoff.
6—Joseph Strong.
7—Julius Pudner, Joseph Goldberg, Louis Goldberg.
8—John Jacoby.
9—Robert Herb.
10—Michael McDonald.
11—Frederick Huber.
12—Minnie Simmons.
13—William Sommers.
14—James Murray.
15—John Clark, alias John Williams.
16—John T. Whepley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Herrman and McCann for the People.

1—Jennie Arnstein.
2—Otto Wilton.
3—Harry Simon.
4—Mary McMahon.
5—Gilbert N. Allen.
6—Benjamin Farrell.
7—Thomas O'Shea, James Barry.
8—Edward Quinn.
9—William Brennan, William McGanigal.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Gordon, and O'Connor for the People.

1—John Gallagher, Joseph A. Slavin.
2—Hugh Meehan, Julis T. Groh.
3—Philip McBride, Frank A. Clark.
4—Edward H. McDonald, James Burningham.
5—Gaetano Naddeo.
6—Madeline Milan.
7—Max Sprung, James O'Brien.
8—Henry Reiser.
9—Louis Boso.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Howe vs. Skinner—Otto Horwitz. Matter of Lenz—Samuel F. Heyman, Danenberg vs. Sullivan—Thomas C. O'Sullivan, Herrmann vs. Runk—Christian G. Moritz. Macy vs. Anglesey—Alfred R. Page. Dennett vs. Lancaster—John T. Little.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Matter of Conkling—Gilbert M. Spier. Hall vs. Graham—Charles B. Hubbell. Matter of Mulvany—David Welch.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Reed vs. Cirrito—Sidney J. Cowen.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Harold L. Crane vs. Walsingham A. Miller et al.—Harold L. Crane.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ.—Municipal Appeals. Day calendar.

115—People ex rel. Leet & Lindbaum.
116—People ex rel. Washington.
11—Mayer vs. Friedman.
21—Schwalbach vs. Commercial Advertiser.
54—Campbell vs. Porter.
58—Burney vs. Abramson.
61—Northridge vs. Astarita.
63—Nat. Cash Register Co. vs. Bernard's Pharmacy.
72—Loeffler vs. Flint.
77—Ferguson vs. Egbert.
78—Dietch vs. Ford.
79—Simis, Jr., ex rel. Fackelman vs. McElwain.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Maddox, J. Day calendar.

34—McGuire vs. Brookfield.
132—Maorini vs. Fuller.
196—White vs. White.
215—Phillips vs. Jones.
27—Schwarz vs. Rosenbaum.
44—Anderson vs. Equit. Loan Association.
9—Plunkett vs. Mason.
165—Denney vs. N. Y. Machine, &c., Mfg. Co.
16—Hennessy vs. Muhlmann.
167—Michaels vs. Stillman.
168—Parker vs. Pullman, &c.
169—Carlin vs. Hurley et al.
180—Sigimond vs. Sigimond.
187—Dunn vs. Brocate.
192—McDonald vs. Rothchild.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Maran, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Hirschberg, J.; Part V., Dunwell, J. Day calendar.

2108—Kane vs. Mitchell.
2339—Knapp vs. B. H. R. R.
1693—Bernard vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3125—Curtis vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3136—Wolf vs. B. H. R. R.
2882—Johnson vs. Nassau R. R.
3192—Barnes vs. Harris.
3225—Elk vs. Nassau R. R.
2574—Went vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
2529—Devine vs. Marsh.
1281—Hackradt vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1980—Heineman vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
3720—McGuire vs. Dowst.
2206—Humphrey vs. City of New York.
1854—Kieffert vs. Nassau R. R.
3236—Cocianclch vs. Vazzoles.
3238—Jones vs. McNeill.
3239—Homiston vs. Hagser.
3240—Marietta Glass Co. vs. McNeill.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

2389—Richards vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
2196—Murphy vs. Woodruff et al.
3050—Hurley vs. Continental Iron Works.
1127—Karlson vs. Healey.
2869—Farley vs. Nassau R. R.
2631—Shannon vs. B. H. R. R.
2290—Latus vs. B. H. R. R.
1102—Mowbray vs. B. H. R. R.
2227—Hewlett vs. Doherty et al.
490—Hamilton vs. Kellogg.
3290—Crowley vs. B. H. R. R.
3291—Burns vs. B. H. R. R.
3292—Brown vs. B. H. R. R.
3293—Fairchild vs. B. H. R. R.
3294—Oshinger vs. B. H. R. R.
3295—Eastern Parkway Co. vs. Fallon.
3296—Balfe vs. B. H. R. R.
3298—Welz & Zerwcck vs. Molt.
3304—Potter vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3343.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County.—All causes from No. 3501 to No. 3906, being the balance of the entire Trial Term calendar, will be called on Friday, Oct. 13, 1899, at 4 P. M. in Part I. The answer must be "ready" or "off." Ready will only mean that the cause is to go upon a list of causes from which following day calendars will be made up.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Civil Calendar —Part II.—Hurd, J. Short cause: 640—New York and Brooklyn Casket Company vs. Delap. Actions triable by the Court: 720—Breitkopf vs. Albrecht. 740—Kanethy vs. Pell. Call at 2 P. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County.—Held in Room 10 at 2 P. M. Call calendar Oct. 13, 1899.

264—Curran vs. Williamson.
118—Sullivan vs. Nassau El. R. R. Co.
328—Wilson vs. same.
294—Barker vs. Carlin.
296—Barker vs. Nassau El. R. R. Co.
160—Cooney vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
297—Roden vs. Felter.
301—Otten vs. Burkhardt.
311—Otten vs. Carr.
320—Whelan vs. Nassau El. R. R. Co.
313—Schwelbert vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
284—Downing vs. Fluger
288—Vapnowitz vs. Nassau El. R. R. Co.
290—Hennessey vs. Manion.
293—Simmons vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
308—Estersohn vs. Nassau El. R. R. Co.
309—Healey vs. Scheele.
310—Hagerman vs. Mahnken.
312—Poepplein vs. Hoffman.
317—Wendeburg vs. Nassau El. R. R. Co.
318—Frazey vs. B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R. Co.
319—Foley vs. Halstead.
107—Schuman vs. Nassau El. R. R. Co.
87—Ilrento vs. Caldwell.
315—Kloetzer vs. B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R. Co.
324—Terhune vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
325—McLaurin vs. Gokey.
326—Koepke vs. Wilson.
51—Snediker vs. Nassau El. R. R. Co.
223—Harvey vs. same.
229—Gorman vs. same.
30—Lender vs. same.
31—Johnson vs. B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R. Co.
262—Feser vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
327—Upsohn vs. Reiss.
332—Murray vs. Bene.
274—Morton vs. Drew.
269—McCarthy vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
105—Treacy vs. White.
95—Schenacker vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
152—Ducker vs. Blumenthal.
171—Destafam vs. Esposito.
289—McMahon vs. Wasser.
362—Baxley vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
337—Pool vs. Friemann.
335—Harrison vs. same.
338—McCormick vs. Nassau El. R. R. Co.
341—Von Glahn vs. Tum Suden.
342—Carp vs. Nassau El. R. R. Co.
345—Mooney vs. same.
3306—Szezechwick vs. Palmer.
3309—Small vs. Hayes.
3310—Metcalfe vs. Storey.
3311, 3312—Schlitz vs. City of New York.
3315—Barbier vs. B. H. R. R.
3316—Maggio vs. Ball.
3317—Stein vs. B. H. R. R.
3318—Belford vs. Carlin.
3324—Schelt vs. B. H. R. R.
3325—Kennedy vs. India Wharf Brewery.
3320—Peterson vs. Danielson.
3331—Willis vs. B. H. R. R.
3332—Shay vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
3334—Crane vs. B. H. R. R.
3335—Green vs. Rolka.
3336—Keyes vs. Haberman Mfg. Co.
3337—Dwyer vs. B. H. R. R.
3338—O'Neill vs. Nassau El. R. R. Co.
3341—Erfurt vs. B. H. R. R.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Jenks, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Potter vs. New York City Baptist Mission Society. Case on trial. Day calendar gone over until Monday.

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Features To-morrow:

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National Bank of Commerce
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31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
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Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 72d St & Columbus Ave. Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Sutro Bros. & Co.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

FINANCIAL.

A WEEK AGO
I advertised that a stock listed on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges would sell up 50 points before November 15. (See New York Herald, Sun, and Times, Oct. 8.) That stock is PULLMAN. It was then selling at 180. Yesterday, in the face of a weak market, it sold to 196½, and closed at that figure.
BUY IT NOW FOR 250.
Advise with me and I will tell you when to sell to best advantage.
F. W. BRAMER,
5 TO 11 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
MONEY TO LOAN ON SALARIES, LEGACIES, and other securities. 150 Nassau, Post Office 729.

FINANCIAL.

CONTINENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a Capital of $8,000,000, of which 35,000 Shares, or $3,500,000, is 6% Cumulative Dividend Preferred Stock, and 45,000 Shares, or $4,500,000, is Ordinary Stock.

This Company has acquired by purchase the business of these named corporations:

THE WINTON MOTOR CARRIAGE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
THE MANHATTAN OIL MOTOR CO., Jersey City, N. J.
THE NATIONAL MOTOR CARRIAGE CO., New York, N. Y.

All of the property, patents, manufactured stock, rights, good will, business contracts and the capital stock and bonded issues of the respective corporations in their entirety, being delivered free of all liabilities of any kind whatever.

The 35,000 shares of the Preferred Stock of this company are offered for subscription at PAR, payable at the offices of the

CONTINENTAL TRUST CO., No. 30 Broad Street, New York.

Subscription books for same will be opened at the offices of the Continental Automobile Company in Jersey City, Monday, October 16, 1899, and will close on Wednesday, October 18, 1899, at 3 P. M.

Twenty-five per cent. of subscriptions are payable on application and the balance on or before October 31, 1899.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. ANTHONY HIGGINS,	*Ex-United States Senator,*	Wilmington, Del.
WILLIAM H. BULKELEY,	*Director United States Bank,*	Hartford, Conn.
WILLIAM H. LAKE,	*Capitalist,*	New York.
W. H. NIXON,	*Martin & W. H. Nixon Paper Co.,*	Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES T. WELLES,	*President City Bank of Hartford,*	Hartford, Conn.
GEORGE H. BROWN,	*Secretary Winton Motor Carriage Co.,*	Cleveland, Ohio.
A. M. JORDAN,	*President Atlantic City Sewerage Co.,*	Atlantic City, N. J.
W. C. HENDRICKSON,	*Belle Mead Stock Farms,*	Belle Mead, N. J.

SOLICITORS.

MURRAY & HODGE, 30 Broad St., New York. SPERRY, McLEAN & BRAINARD, Hartford, Conn.

ENGINEERS.

ALEXANDER WINTON, Cleveland, Ohio. VIGGO V. TORBENSEN, Jersey City, N. J.

This company owns and controls **forty-nine** domestic and foreign patents covering the use of gasolene, kerosene and petroleum as applied to motors or engines for automobile, marine and stationary power uses, being the inventions of ALEXANDER WINTON, Cleveland, O.; EMIL CAPITAINE, Frankfort, Germany; CHARLES E. DURYEA, Peoria, Ill.; JAMES FRANK DURYEA, Springfield, Mass. Amalgamated under one ownership, these patents represent the distinctive success in this class of automobiles.

This company has acquired two complete manufacturing establishments,—one at Jersey City, N. J., the other at Cleveland, O.,—giving it a present capacity of 500 automobiles and 1,800 marine and stationary motors per year, these plants being thoroughly equipped with modern machinery, all practically new, and both susceptible of such enlargements or extensions as will double the output of finished machines.

The company acquires a business in booked orders which will fully employ the present capacity of its two plants for twelve months, and is daily proffered orders in increasing numbers.

The physical assets of the Company, together with its patents, have a value in excess of its Preferred Capital, and its earning power from orders in hand **exceeds the 6 per cent. upon its issue of Preferred and 9 per cent. upon its issue of Common Stock.**

By the issue of the Preferred Shares the Company acquires the properties enumerated and retains in its treasury over **$750,000** cash for working capital and extensions of its plants, and holds a reserve in Common Stock of **$1,000,000.**

Subscribers to the Preferred Shares as offered receive **as a bonus** on such subscription **one share of Common Stock for each share of Preferred Stock** subscribed for or allotted to them, the right, however, being reserved to allot the whole amount of the shares subscribed for or to reject any and all subscriptions.

Additional information, details and data will be furnished at the offices of the Company's Engineers, No. 52 Broadway, New York City, where subscription blanks can also be obtained.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $9,087,107.32 OF 3½% Corporate Stock OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Wednesday, the 18th day of October, 1899,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following-described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,950,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR A NEW HALL OF RECORDS. Principal payable November 1, 1929.
1,849,107 32	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR REPLENISHING THE FUND FOR STREET AND PARK OPENINGS. Principal payable November 1, 1929.
1,000,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. Principal payable November 1, 1929.
570,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE AWARD MADE FOR THE FRANCHISES AND PLANT, ETC., OF THE LONG ISLAND WATER SUPPLY COMPANY. Principal payable November 1, 1918.
$400,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE SANITARY PROTECTION OF THE SOURCES OF THE WATER SUPPLY. Principal payable November 1, 1918.
1,360,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR ACQUIRING LANDS FOR A PUBLIC PARK, BOUNDED BY ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH STREETS AND EDGECOMB AND BRADHURST AVENUES. Principal payable November 1, 1929.
458,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE REDEMPTION OF ASSESSMENT BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PARK AVENUE, ABOVE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET. Principal payable November 1, 1929.
1,500,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE NEW AQUEDUCT. Principal payable October 1, 1919.

The above-described stock is **free and exempt from all taxation in the State of New York,** except for State purposes, pursuant to the provisions of section 169 of chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897.

The principal of and interest on said stock are payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund adopted June 9, 1898.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

No proposal for stock shall be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Proposals containing conditions other than those herein set forth will not be received or considered.

Every bidder, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of his proposal, shall deposit with the Comptroller in money, or by a certified check drawn to the order of said Comptroller upon one of the State or National Banks of the said city, TWO PER CENT. of the par value of the stock bid for in said proposal.

No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit.

All such deposits shall be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the decision has been rendered as to who is or are the highest bidder or bidders, except the deposit made by the highest bidder or bidders.

If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the City Chamberlain the amount of the stock awarded to him or them at its par value, together, with the premium thereon, less the amount deposited by him or them, the amount or amounts of deposit thus made shall be forfeited to and retained by said City as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, and shall thereafter be paid to the Sinking Fund of the City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt.

Upon the payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them as authorized by law.

The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the City of New York," and then enclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of The City of New York.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

Central Pacific Railroad Co.
READJUSTMENT.

To the holders of
SPEYER & CO.'S CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

for the following bonds and shares:
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SERIES A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, AND I,
WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SERIES A AND B.
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD COMPANY AND CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SUCCESSOR, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SERIES A AND B,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY BRANCH) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY LAND BONDS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIFTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. BONDS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY COMMON STOCK,
embraced in the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of the Central Pacific Railroad Company dated February 8, 1899:

Notice is hereby given that **ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 16TH, 1899,** holders of Speyer & Co.'s Certificates of Deposit, above mentioned, may receive the **NEW SECURITIES AND CASH** to which they are entitled, upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates of Deposit, as hereinafter stated, at the offices of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in the City of New York, or at the offices of the Readjustment Managers in Europe. Each holder must deliver all Certificates of Deposit held by him for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated. Not more than one hundred schedules will be taken in on each business day, and the new securities and cash in exchange will be ready for delivery on the following day.

The new coupons bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500 each. The new shares are of the par value of $100 each. Non-interest-bearing scrip, exchangeable in round amounts, will be issued for fractional amounts of new bonds. Holders entitled to fractions of bonds may either sell the fractions or may purchase such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond.

Holders transmitting Certificates of Deposit by mail should indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail, or by express, at their expense.

October 11th, 1899.

SPEYER & CO.,
Readjustment Managers.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.

To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option, they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery, all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
EASTERN DIVISION
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,
DATED MAY 15TH, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the Mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1900, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

48	861	1537	1998	2442	3055	3512
59	872	1604	2005	2500	3087	3529
102	910	1618	2044	2570	3106	3593
135	972	1648	2104	2637	3114	3605
149	1035	1649	2132	2675	3135	3616
153	1194	1688	2148	2750	3272	3630
188	1242	1718	2154	2759	3276	3723
231	1290	1743	2178	2859	3305	3779
376	1439	1785	2182	2858	3306	3874
403	1441	1797	2207	2866	3322	3919
576	1446	1822	2216	2886	3364	3981
599	1457	1851	2225	2921	3369	3992
640	1475	1924	2242	2944	3423	4036
662	1491	1962	2363	2946	3476	4078
702	1536	1972	2365	2985	3498	4129

GEORGE D. KRUMBHAAR, C. B. SATTERLEE, } Trustees.
New York, October 2d, 1899.

SPECIAL REPORT.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE
EARNINGS, DIVIDENDS AND OUTLOOK FOR HIGHER PRICES.
We would be pleased to furnish you this report free upon request, in person, or by letter, at our offices,
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Wm. Cossitt Cone & Co.,
BANKERS.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
EXECUTE COMMISSION ORDERS, PURCHASE OR SALE.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT,
FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.
Call or write for Special Reports and Market Letter.
"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. E WELLFORD. Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 25, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 5, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 26, 1899.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 23, 1899.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.
New York, September 30th, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third Tuesday of October next (being the 17th of said month) at 12:00 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will close at 12:00 o'clock noon October 7th, and reopen on the morning of November 6th, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company,
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.

The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
October 10, 1899.

The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 20th, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 2d, 1899. Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. Ry. Co.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

American Chicle Company,
City of New York.

A quarterly dividend of one-and-a-half (1½) per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this company was declared on the 11th inst., payable on the 16th inst. Also a dividend of one-and-a-half (1½) per cent. on the Common Capital Stock of this company, payable on the 16th inst.

Transfer books will be closed from noon Saturday, the 14th inst., to Tuesday, the 17th inst.
H. ROWLEY, Treasurer.

New York Security & Trust Co.,
44 and 46 Wall Street, New York.

The Board of Trustees of this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable Nov. 1, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books on Oct. 27, 1899. OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary.
Oct. 4, 1899.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, Oct. 3, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared, payable Oct. 16th; books to be closed from Oct. 7th to 16th, inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—Certificates for twenty Erie Railroad Preferred Shares, Numbers 26,309 and 26,310, having been lost, the transfer of the same has been stopped and new certificates will be applied for and issued in due course. Apply WOOLSTON & BEETON, 6A Austin Friars, London, England.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Trade in Metropolitan stock continued to be the feature of to-day's market. The preferred opened at 74, but under free selling it declined to 72⅜, closing at 73. The certificates closed at 24, a decline of 1¼ points. The bonds brought 94@94½. There was some activity in Match, but the tendency was downward, and it closed at 42⅝, the loss of a point. South Side Elevated closed at par, a half-point gain. Linseed preferred dropped to 50, from the opening at 51½, and closed at 54¼. Union Traction was active between 80, where it opened, and 80¾, closing at 80½. Biscuit common ranged from 43⅜ to 42½, closing at 43.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	38		
C. & Chicago C. & D. Co.	74		
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	128		
National Biscuit Co. common	42⅝		
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97		
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co	2		
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	12		
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	3¼		
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	18		
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	12		
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	30		
North Chicago St. R. R.	237		
West Chicago St. R. R.	118⅝		
South Side Elevated	99		
Lake St. Elevated	17¼		
Lake St. Elevated t. ctfs.	15½		
Street's W. S. Car Line	20		

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed common	10		
American Linseed pf.	50¼		
American Tin Plate common	37		
American Tin Plate pf.	85		
National Biscuit Co. common	42⅝		
National Biscuit Co. pf.	96		
National Carbon common	19		
National Carbon pf.	80		
National Steel common	51¼		
National Steel pf.	95		
Diamond Match	128		
West Chicago Street R. R.	118		
Chicago Union Traction	30		
Chicago Union Traction pf.	80		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The local market was quiet and trading light, except in the stocks that had been most active for several weeks. Asphalt sold off to 6⅜ on profit taking, but near the close it rallied to 16¾. American Railways sold at 5½@5¾, ex rights. The Steel stocks were strong, with the exception of Cambria, which declined to 23½. Electric Company of America dropped ½ to 16½, on lack of support. Union Traction reflected considerable weakness, dropping to 37¼; it rallied to 37⅝ later. United Gas was off a point, to 162, more from lack of support than anything else. Elsewhere changes were limited to small fractions.

The close was dull and steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	23½	23⅝	Penn. Mfg.	27⅞	28½
Choctaw	41	41½	Phil. Trac.	96	96½
El. Stge. Bat.	128	130	Union Trac.	37½	37⅝
El. S. B. pf.	130	135	U. G. & I.	162	163
El. Co. of A.	16½	16¾	Wels. Light.	49	50
Lehigh Val.	25¾	26	W.N.Y. & P.	6¼	6¾
Marsden.	13½	13¾			

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 12	341,143
To date this year	137,017,894
Corresponding date last year	82,171,831

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 12	$1,723,500
To date this year	$707,970,170
Corresponding date last year	$645,427,410

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@7 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. S. & R. pf.	½	H. B. Claflin	2½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1	Pullman Car	8½
Consol. Gas	½	U. S. Leather	½
Glucose Sugar pf.	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	⅝	Den. & Rio Grande	½
Am. Malt. pf.	3⅜	General Electric	1½
Am. Sp. Mfg.	1¼	Glucose Sugar	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Hocking Valley pf.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Int. Paper pf.	¾
Am. S. & W. pf.	½	Iowa Central pf.	¾
Am. Steel Hoop	¾	Manhattan Con.	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Met. Street Railway	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Tin Plate	⅞	National Lead	1
Am. T. P. pf.	¾	National Steel	1½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	N. J. Central	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	7
Anaconda Copper	1	N. Y. Central	1¼
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Northern Pacific	¾
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	¾	Pacific Coast	½
Canadian Pacific	1¼	Pacific Mail	⅛
Cent. Pacific	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
Chi., B. & Q.	1	pf.	2
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	Reading	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	1½	Twin City R. T.	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	Union Pacific pf.	¾
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Delaware & Hudson	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Del., L. & W.	2	Wabash pf.	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s 1

Bonds Declined.

Manhattan 4s	1	Met. Elevated 1st	1
N. Y. C., Lake Shore 3½s	1	Rio Grande W. 4s	1¼
		Stand. R. & T. 6s	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Money was easy on the Stock Exchange yesterday, funds being offered in abundance during the afternoon much below the legal rate, but Wall Street paid small attention to this change for the better; for professional Wall Street has no interest nowadays in anything that is not full of catastrophes. Wherefore, all that listeners could have reason to pay attention to on the Stock Exchange yesterday had to do with the woeful possibilities of Boer campaigning. London to be invaded, all Britain laid low, Germany in the saddle championing South Africa, gold the world over at premiums unprecedented—such were the current, milder proclamations of bear speculators, and the speculator who at the moment is not bearish is exceedingly inclined to be modest, out of sight.

Every little trader in the Stock Exchange district who has a margin to risk is gambling valorously on the certainty of the approach of world-wide misfortune. And on this account he sells Eastern trunk lines, Granger railways, iron manufacturing stocks—securities new and securities old—all indiscriminately—all in the strutted certainty of prompt profit through sure approach of panic.

Not merely incoherent beyond the average of Wall Street's professional incoherency are speculations based on silliness of the sort inspiring yesterday's raids and raiders, and the excited ejaculations of them, but at the end of the day the record showed relative small profits resulting from all their agitated exercises. Few stocks changed as much as a whole point for the day—about a score—while if but a fraction of the tales which went circulating had been true, or even possibly half true, practically every stock on the list ought to have plunged downward substantially. The actual fact is that sensible men have come into a fair appreciation of the baselessness of ordinary Wall Street exaggerations. Bear hurrahs no longer cause trepidation, force liquidation. Scarecrows are out of fashion.

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While Wall Street affected so much concern over Great Britain's situation British consols advanced. And the Bank of England's Directors, considering advance information of the whole war and financial situation, found no reason to make any further advance in its discount rate. Predictions have been freely made for days past that the rate would be lifted at yesterday's Directors' meeting to 6 per cent.

Those financiers here who have closest relations with important interests abroad are agreed that significance is to be attached to this action upon the part of the English bank. Were there seriousness in the current financial British situation, it can be counted upon as certain that those veterans who constitute the Board of Directors of the Bank of England would have been prompt in taking the protective action which higher discount rates provide. When they are content to let interest charges stay unchanged it can be with certainty relied upon that no very great reasons for apprehension exist. Bank of England Directors have never yet been philanthropists to the extent of charging any less for their funds than the market will stand. And 5 per cent. money at London is something very different from a panic reflection.

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Some nervous souls are perturbed over new strength showing in sterling exchange rates. Gold exports are so forecast, they say. In exchange circles of the higher class, however, it is the current comment that no gravity is at all reflected by the strengthening of exchange quotations. Sterling loans in large volume are just now maturing, and the readjustment of such loans is to some extent affecting rates temporarily. Coincident, however, is the fact that new exchange is just now ready to be put out in consequential way on account of European purchases of wheat, corn, and cotton. There has been much holding back on these accounts, but international bankers, and international merchants as well, agree that conditions are now matured which will prevent further lagging in a movement which normally is bound to exert far-reaching consequences upon our money market situation—favorable influences, soon.

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Bear speculators have not recently been more industrious than in their activities of yesterday. They poured out **short** stocks in volume, picking out two favorites, St. Paul

Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company, and Felix Campbell, President of the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn.

IN THE ANTHRACITE REGION.

From time to time such excellent reports of good times have come from the anthracite coal regions that it is not surprising to hear these words, in corroboration of the reports, from W. H. Zaring, a business man of Shamokin, Penn., and Director of the Shamokin Banking Company:

"All through the anthracite coal regions there is prosperity—and of the highest order. Money is easy, railroads are exceptionally active, manufacturers are busy, workingmen are in demand, and the people generally are happy.

"In our particular locality several new mills and factories have been started within the year, and are doing splendidly. We look to a continuation of the good times.

"Freight rates are firm, and the prices for coal have recently been advanced, and will be maintained. The mines are working on full time, and the output is simply enormous."

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As further illustration of the generally excellent condition of the anthracite trade, The Coal Trade Journal says that shippers are making no effort to sell anthracite in the West. Lake coal has been arriving a little more freely, but it is not probable that anywhere near all the coal needed can be forwarded. The season's movement at Chicago, it is pointed out, has shown a gain in receipts of 72,000 tons by rail, but a loss of 450,000 tons by lake, while trade at Detroit is in better condition than for many years. Circular prices are said to be fully maintained. There is a shortage of coal and of cars, and of help at Minneapolis. In fact, everything is reported short except orders.

FROM A CANADIAN VIEWPOINT.

F. Boas, head of the Boas Manufacturing Company of Quebec, Canada, is very much impressed with the active and prosperous trade conditions in this country. To a NEW YORK TIMES representative he said:

"The United States is certainly prospering and expanding commercially as well as otherwise. Talks I have had with business men in my visits to this country firmly convince me of this, inasmuch as wherever I go I hear only of increased business and orders for months ahead.

"As for us in Canada, we cannot complain. We are busier than we have been in years, reflecting the good times in this country. Money is easy and we are well satisfied."

RUSSELL SAGE ON MONEY.

Russell Sage is quoted as follows on the money situation:

"The situation in money circles indicates a growing demand for legitimate purposes. There need be no expectation of unusual conditions unless there is a revolution in foreign money conditions. There is enough money to go around at fair rates. There is a splendid demand from the West, and, by a peculiar condition of circumstances, there are also many requests from Western centres as to the possibility to lend money with safety upon industrials through New York.

"Out of present conditions one prominent feature has been developed. Loans are being based upon first-class collateral only. There is no disposition to lend upon what might be termed "trash" for the sake of getting a good rate. I have just been informed that there are loans of about $4,000,000 of cheap industrials which have been called and which must be replaced by good collaterals or they will be retired from lending circles at once. It might be just as well to have the point made clear that for some time to come it will take gilt-edged securities to secure money even at firm rates. In the operation of placing the better grade securities for those of semi-doubtful character, there is ground for belief that the sound dividend-paying stocks will go to a higher price in the stock market. In fact, I am inclined to be bullish on the stock situation, in spite of what seems to be a tight money market.

"In my opinion rates should be firm between 6 per cent. and 10 per cent. for several months. Of course the January requirements will be heavy, but the conditions around the first of the year are well known, and there is no doubt that provision will be made by those who need the money to meet the situation without disturbing affairs unnecessarily."

DISTILLING CO. OF AMERICA.

A story was published yesterday that there was a hitch in the organization of the Distilling Company of America, capitalized at $125,000,000, and that the Whitney interests are making an investigation of its affairs of such a rigid character that it may overthrow the consolidation of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company, the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, and the Spirits Distributing Company. The President of the merging company, Samuel M. Price, laughed when he read the publication, and said: "The company is fully organized and in running order. It is perfectly true that the Whitney interests are looking over the properties very carefully. As business men this is precisely what they should do. I ascribe this story both to stock jobbing and malice."

CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS.

A circular of Fisk & Robinson deals with the readjustment securities of the Central Pacific Railway Company and its properties. It is pointed out that since 1865 the average annual net earnings of the company have been about $5,730,000, while on the basis of the present readjustment of obligations, annual fixed charges in full are only $4,875,000. The net annual income estimate of the readjustment managers is $5,582,939. This is available for interest. The circular adds:

The 4 Per Cent. Bonds.—These bonds are secured by a first mortgage lien upon all of the company's railroads, terminals, and equipment.

The 3½ Per Cent. Bonds.—These bonds are secured by a first mortgage lien upon all of the company's land grant, comprising some 7,370,000 acres, and upon some $824,000 of ontes representing deferred payments for land; by deposit with the Trustee under the mortgage of all of the securities in the company's sinking funds, which funds are released by the satisfaction of the previous mortgages; and by mortgage lien, subject to the 4 per cent bonds, upon all of the property covered by the first mortgage. All income derived from the sinking fund securities, or from the company's lands, is to be applied primarily to the payment of the interest on the 3½ per cent. bonds, and then to the payment of the interest on the 4 per cent bonds and on the 3 per cent. notes in favor of the United States. As the company's sinking fund securities or its lands are sold, the proceeds are to be applied to the purchase and cancelation of 3½ per cent. bonds, if these can be bought at not above par and interest. A special demand for the bonds under such circumstances, as in the case of few issues of railroad securities, is created by this provision. The par value of the sinking funds is $12,553,000, the market value approximately $13,000,000, and the annual income approximately $690,039.

The lands remaining unsold amount to about 7,370,009 acres. The average price of the sales of the present year has been a little under $2.50 per acre.

The Southern Pacific Company's Guarantee.—The Central Pacific Company's bonds of both classes have the guarantee of principal and interest by the Southern Pacific Company. The Southern Pacific Company operates a vast system of railways, extending from New Orleans to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, and Ogden, and including all told nearly 7,500 miles of line; also steamship lines from New York to New Orleans, Galveston, the West Indies, Mexico, &c. It has gross earnings exceeding $50,000,000, and net earnings approximating $20,000,000 annually. According to the annual reports its surplus, after payment of all expenses, including taxes, rentals, interest, sinking fund charges, &c., but without deductions for betterments and additions, amounted to $2,000,000 in 1897, and upward of $4,100,000 in 1898. The Southern Pacific's guarantee of the Central Pacific's interest thus would appear to have a substantial basis of surplus income for its support.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £462,000, circulation decreased £397,000, bullion increased £65,790, other securities decreased £513,000, other deposits increased £3,591,000, public deposits decreased £3,558,000, notes reserve increased £579,000, and Government securities increased £76,000. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 40.25 per cent. Last week it was 39.36 per cent. Rate of discount unchanged at 5 per cent.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Central Freight Association lines to further advance grain rates on Nov. 1, making the highest tariff in five years.

Actual value of exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for September, $38,967,741, against $30,217,060 in the corresponding month last year.

Pennsylvania Railroad officials to start Sunday evening for a tour of inspection of the company's lines.

New factory to be built by the Union Bag and Paper Company at Sandy Hill, N. Y.

Continued advancing tendency in rates for sterling exchange.

Stockholders of the Warwick Iron and Steel Company to be allowed the privilege of subscribing to $1,500,000 new stock in the proportion of one share of the new for every two shares of their present holdings.

No change in the Bank of England rate of discount. Advance in that of the Bank of Bombay from 6 to 7 per cent.

Proctor & Gamble Company's 6 per cent. bonds to be refunded on a basis not to exceed 4 per cent.

Election of Rollin J. Farbeck and James J. Townsend to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Chicago dispatches stating that the freight-car famine in the West and Northwest seems to grow worse, and that traffic officials of the Chicago and Northwestern and St. Paul Roads say they cannot fill promptly one-half the orders they receive for cars.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@7 per cent. closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $204,985,459; balances, $10,909,902; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $659,802.

Money on call in London, 3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4½@4¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82½; demand, $4.86¾; cables, $4.88. Commercial bills were $4.81½@$4.82¼.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.22½@5.22½ less 1-16 and 5.19⅜ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94¼ and 95 1-16@95⅝; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c premium @ par. Chicago discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off over $200; selling, par over $200. St. Louis—$1 discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @40c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

Money Market Situation.

The call loan money market was steady yesterday, with 6 per cent. as the ruling rate. Some loans were made at 7 per cent. and several banks supplied customers at 5 per cent. Later in the day demands were satisfied fully, and the last quotation was 2 per cent. At the Sub-Treasury, $95,000 was received from New Orleans on cotton crop account. Demand sterling stiffened to $4.86¾ to $4.87.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—American securities, after a dull opening, were steadier, but quiet. Near the close prices firmed up on light business. Kafirs were in good demand, and Portuguese securities showed firmness. The closing tone was firm. Louisville was the leader in the American department.

Consols, for money, 103½; consols, for the account, 103¾; Canadian Pacific, 94; Erie, 13½; Erie first preferred, 37⅛; Illinois Central, 115¼; Union Pacific preferred, 78; St. Paul, 127¾; New York Central, 108; Pennsylvania, 67¼; Reading, 10⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 76¼; Atchison, 21⅛; Louisville, 83¾; Grand Trunk, 7½; Anaconda, 10⅛.

Bar silver quiet at 26¾d per ounce.

Money, 3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4½@4¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4⅝@4⅞ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 59⅞.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £175,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 136.50; Madrid, 25.45; Rome, 41.50; Rome, 7.25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The Bourse to-day opened dull, with fears of large realizations. Later there was a marked recovery. Internationals were in better demand. Rio Tintos and De Beers mining shares rose sharply. In Kafirs there were large repurchases, it being considered that war between Great Britain and the Transvaal was an accomplished fact. Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 52½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 30¼ centimes for checks. Spanish fours closed at 61.15.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 10,400,000 francs; treasury accounts current increased 12,275,000 francs; gold in hand decreased 11,600,000 francs; bills discounted increased 52,000,000 francs; silver in hand decreased 7,700,000 francs.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—Owing to unfavorable advices from Brussels and Vienna the Boerse to-day opened dull. Subsequently there was considerable fluctuation, but the market closed steadier on the strength of advices from Paris. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 12.—The unfavorable political outlook and the uncertainty as to money made the market here to-day dull. Realizations were the ruling feature, although the decline was not important except in local securities.

VIENNA, Oct. 12.—To-day's Boerse was distinctly weak.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 70.75. Gold was quoted at 27.75.

Rate of Discount at Bombay.

BOMBAY, Oct. 12.—The Bank of Bombay has raised its rate of discount from 6 to 7 per cent.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in October showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$8,459
Chicago Great Western	22,861
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	5,685
Evansville and Indianapolis	619
Evansville and Terre Haute	1,274
Hocking Valley	30,020
Iowa Central	7,693
Lake Erie and Western	12,227
Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis	5,415
Louisville and Nashville	65,115
Minneapolis and St. Louis	11,251
Ohio River	1,072
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	1,023
Rio Grande Southern	1,697
St. Louis and San Francisco	30,420
Southern Railway	64,112
Total increase, 16 roads	$269,853
Increase previously reported	331,006
Total increase, 36 roads	$600,919

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The following showed decreases:

Chesapeake and Ohio	$1,744
Flint and Pere Marquette	276
International and Great Northern	11,651
St. Louis Southwestern	4,300
Total decrease, 4 roads	$17,971
Net increase	$582,948

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends, details of which will be found in another column, are announced by the American Chicle Company and the New York Security and Trust Company.

The Directors of the Electric Vehicle Company met yesterday and organized by electing R. McAllister Lloyd President, in place of Isaac L. Rice, recently retired. An Executive Committee composed of Messrs. Isaac L. Rice, John Jacob Astor, George H. Day, and Martin Maloney was chosen.

Announcement is made by J. P. Morgan & Co. that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds of the Pittsburg and Western Railway Company have deposited their bonds with the firm under its notice of Dec. 14, 1898. The firm also states that it has made arrangements with the reorganization managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case it issues any plan of reorganization of the Pittsburg and Western Railway Company prior to Dec. 14, 1899, it will give all the depositors with J. J. Morgan & Co. the privilege to sell their receipts, or certificates, for par and accrued interest in cash at any time prior to Dec. 14 next, or to accept an option for at least thirty days after such plan of reorganization is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the plan on the basis of new securities. The reorganization managers also agree that at the expiration of such option, they will purchase from J. P. Morgan & Co., for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery, all bonds held by the firm on which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, the house agreeing to sell them such bonds.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities most of the day's transactions were supplied by three or four stocks, while the larger part of the list was traded in to a very limited extent where at all. Prices were irregular, and net changes of importance were about evenly divided between gains and losses. These days, brokers say, it is easier to buy stocks than to sell them, yet no great selling pressure appears. Most holders of stocks seem to be willing to await the return of better prices, and this gives not a little strength to the curb market. Prices as a whole remain fairly firm, and it is only here and there that real weakness is apparent. Nevertheless there is less unanimity in opinion in regard to the near future of the curb market now than there was a short while since.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was by far the most active issue of the day. It showed a better tone than on the earlier days of the week, and both the common and preferred stocks were fairly firm throughout the day. Most of the common stock that changed hands, and it was active to the extent of about 1,500 shares, sold at 14, a substantial advance over the closing bid of the previous day. More conspicuous was the gain made in the preferred stocks. This issue opened at an advance of 2 points over the last sale of Wednesday, and sold up to 47⅝. It closed at 46½ bid, a net advance of 1½ points. Trading in the preferred stock amounted to about 1,200 shares.

AMALGAMATED COPPER is not attracting much attention at present, and trading in the stock is quite limited. Yesterday's transactions in Amalgamated Copper amounted to less than 500 shares, and it closed unchanged at 90½ bid. The opening sale was made at 91, and the final sale at the closing bid. The other copper stocks are even less active than Amalgamated, and yesterday fractional declines were recorded in several issues of this group.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS, which is still watched with interest, although trading in the stock on the last two or three days has not been large, was exceptionally dull yesterday, but strong. The common stock advanced fractionally and closed at 29⅜ bid and the preferred stock closed higher at 54 bid. Not much stock was offered, and there seemed to be more disposition to buy than to sell the stock. The bonds showed no net change.

NATIONAL TUBE common was quite active. This stock had been very dull for some days, and some selling pressure forced the stock down fractionally. It was firmer yesterday, and bids were made for round lots of the stock.

ELECTRIC TRANSPORTATION STOCKS.—At the close both New York and New England Transportation were offered down. New York was offered at 17¾ and New England at 8⅝. The best bid for the former was 17, while no bid could be had for the New England stock. Illinois Transportation remained unchanged at 4 bid.

LORILLARD preferred sold at 115, and this figure was bid for the stock at the close.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	⅜	1⅞
New Amsterdam	29⅜	29⅞
New Amsterdam pf	54	55
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	96

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	41⅜	42½
American Agricul. Chem. pf., ex div.	79½	80½
American Wool Goods	25⅜	26¼
American Wool Goods pf	82½	83
American Tinplate Plate Stock	91	100
Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf., ex div.	81	83
Distilling Company of America	13⅜	13⅞
Distilling Company of America pf.	46½	47½
Electric Axle Light & Power	5	5½
Electric Boat	15	20
Electric Boat pf.	30	36
Havana Commercial	21⅜	23
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	65	68
International Pump	20	23
International Pump pf.	71½	73
National Gramophone	69⅜	72
National Salt	46	47
National Salt pf., ex div.	73½	75
National Tube	45½	46
National Tube pf., ex div.	98	98¾
Otis Elevator	33½	34½
Otis Elevator pf.	93	96
Pittsburg Coal subs.	100	115
Royal Baking Powder pf., ex div.	98½	99
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	82½	83
Sloss-Sheffield	41	43
Sloss-Sheffield subs.	138	140
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	78½	79½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	464	466
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf.	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div.	90½	91
American Air Power	35	45
American Cotton	8	50
Arizona Lead	8	8¼
Asphalt Company of America	17¼	18
British Columbia Copper	11	11¾
Chicago & Alton subs.	109	110
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	79	82
Electric Vehicle pf.	105	107
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1½	1¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	30½	30⅝
General Carriage	30	34
Illinois Transportation	4	4½
*Markeen Copper	9	11
Mexican 5s	99	99¼
New England Transportation	8	8⅝
New York Gas & Electric	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
New York Transportation	17	17¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22½	23½
St. Louis subs.	135½	137½
St. Louis common, when issued	31	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	91	92
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94¾	94¾
Tennessee Copper	17	17½
Trust Company of America	235	238
*Union Copper	30	32
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	30½
Whipsaw Copper	12⅝	13½
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.		

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue		235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	243	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103¼	103¼
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock		102
Buffalo Street Railway con.	111	115
Central Crosstown & E. 1st	100	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf.	83	83½
Columbus (Ohio) stock	114	
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	
Kings County Elevated 4c, (new)	114½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	96
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	27½	28
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	97½
Ninth Avenue Railroad	182	187
North Jersey Street Railway	35¾	37
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf.	35	38
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	100	110
Union Traction, Providence	105	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	9	11
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	81½	83
Central Union 5s, guaranteed		106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	21⅜	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	46	48
Denver Gas 5s	89½	90½
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	53	55
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	55	63
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas		45
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	290	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	26	27½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	78	79
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	110	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	15	15
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	43	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	58	60¼
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90
Standard Gas, New York	111	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	130	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	12	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	79½	81
Western Gas	105	
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	107¾

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry		36
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	96½	97¼
Hoboken Ferry (new)	62	62
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	43¼	45
Union Ferry bds	103	104

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	20½
American Type Founders	54	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	18	22
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	18	21
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.		58
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	55	
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf.	115	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Union Typewriter	25¾	26¼
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	122
Worthington Pump pf.	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf.	18½	21

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—In the general market to-day another drive at Dominion Coal, which took it down to 44 in the early dealings, was something of a feature. Supporting orders later on, brought a partial recovery. Mexican Telephone came in for an active trading for a time, and sold off to 5, and then rallied to 5½. United States Oil and Central Oil lost only fractions. Cochiti was back to 17; Planters Compress was held firm at 34, and Pullman, the really strong spot of the whole list, advanced sharply on excellent buying to 195, a new high record price for Boston. The market closed quiet, but with a slightly better tone in evidence.

At the Clearing House this morning 6 per cent. was the rate on all loans between banks, and New York funds sold at ten cents premium and par. A few of the local banks marked up call rates to 7 per cent. Where the collateral was not of the highest order, but 6 per cent. is set as the general rule. It is doubtful if much money is outstanding at over 6 per cent. Time money was firm, but not difficult to obtain. National banks generally quoted 5½ per cent. as the minimum for four to six months on the best grade of collateral, but savings banks put out money for the same time as low as 5 per cent. On a year, quotations were 4½@4½ per cent. Commercial paper moved in fair volume at 5½@6 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6½	7	Old Colony	9	9½
Allouez	5	5½	Old Dominion	31	32
Arcadian	49	49½	Osceola	84	85½
Arnold	10	11	Parrot	45½	46½
Ash Bed	1½		Pioneer	2¾	3
Atlantic	27½	28¼	Quincy	155	158
Baltic	24	24½	Rhode Island	6¼	6⅝
Bos. & Cr.Ck.	45	50	Santa Fé	12	12¼
Bos. & Mont.	355	360	Santa Ysabel	12½	13
Butte & Bos.	75	80	Shoe	36	37
Cal. & Hecla	770	775	Tamarack	220	225
Centennial	31	32	Utah Cons.	36⅝	37
Franklin	17¾	17⅞	Washington	2⅛	2⅜
Humboldt	1¾		White Knob	14	
Isle Royale	43	45	Winona	9¼	9½
Mohawk	21	21½	Wolverine	40½	41¼

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	249	250	Cent. Mass.	14	16
Bos. & Low.	240		Cent. Mass. pf	60	65
Bos. & Me.	199	200	Fitchburg pf.	120	121
Bos. & Prov.	303		N.Y.&N.E.6s.	111¾	
Bos. Elev.	107½	109	N.Y.&N.E.7s.	116	
Bos. Gas 5s.	85	86	West End	94	94½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	372	373	Mex. Tele.	5¼	5⅜
Chi. Stk. Yds.	142	147	N. Eng. Tele.	151	
Dom. Coal	44¼	45	U. S. Oil	44⅜	44⅞
Dom. Coal pf.	116		W'st'h'se El'c		48

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week Oct.	$41,375	$32,916	$30,284
From July 1	548,595	468,460	437,972
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
1st week Oct.	$232,422	$249,863	$230,275
From July 1	3,494,219	3,271,957	8,143,264
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
1st week Oct.	$143,585	$120,721	$121,683
From July 1	1,845,445	1,565,677	1,513,743
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
1st week Oct.	$34,951	$29,266	$38,101
From July 1	529,189	418,444	352,009
COLORADO MIDLAND—			
Month Sept.	166,074	141,628	.....
From July 1	469,163	404,890	.....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
1st week Oct.	$6,739	$6,120	$6,350
From July 1	104,625	98,247	97,559
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
1st week Oct.	$25,124	$23,850	$24,885
From July 1	405,195	354,133	363,747
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	657	167	655
1st week Oct.	$68,303	$68,579	$65,708
From Jan. 1	2,506,722	2,278,023	2,086,654
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
1st week Oct.	$95,970	$65,950	.....
From July 1	1,078,874	731,634	.....
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
1st week Oct.	$106,971	$118,622	$88,738
From Jan. 1	2,963,675	2,771,567	982,372
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	509
1st week Oct.	53,062	48,459	.....
From July 1	706,778	597,325	.....
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
1st week Oct.	81,093	67,866	70,140
From Jan. 1	2,875,218	2,630,319	2,615,215
LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	372	372	372
1st week Oct.	39,256	33,841	.....
From Jan. 1	1,331,402	1,173,867	.....
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,988	2,988	2,985
1st week Oct.	535,570	470,435	425,555
From July 1	7,309,734	6,105,824	5,863,988
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	507	366	370
1st week Oct.	65,528	54,277	57,476
From July 1	812,358	721,150	652,118
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
1st week Oct.	26,389	25,317	27,234
From Jan. 1	863,790	728,857	723,610
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
1st week Oct.	21,613	20,590	17,050
From Jan. 1	658,273	615,925	690,638
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week Oct.	10,697	9,000	8,057
From July 1	138,337	136,438	102,098
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,385	1,282	1,162
1st week Oct.	172,477	142,067	139,520
From July 1	2,141,619	1,824,722	1,884,198
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
1st week Oct.	140,990	144,600	130,935
From July 1	1,548,343	1,450,706	1,334,914
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,974	5,968	5,256
1st week Oct.	633,013	568,901	469,447
From July 1	8,011,866	7,246,564	5,769,843

BALTIMORE & OHIO for September—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$2,804,293	$2,587,696	$216,597
Op. expenses	1,773,800	1,829,007	*55,207
Net earnings	1,030,493	758,689	271,804
July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Net earnings	3,042,759	1,868,991	1,174,668

*Decrease.

COLORADO MIDLAND for the first two months of the fiscal year.

	July—	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$151,911	$140,338	$11,573
Op. expenses	118,555	115,802	2,753
Net earnings	33,356	24,536	8,820
August—			
Gross earnings	151,178	122,924	28,254
Op. expenses	122,296	113,486	8,810
Net earnings	28,882	9,438	19,444
From July 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	303,089	263,262	39,827
Op. expenses	240,851	229,288	11,563
Net earnings	62,238	33,974	28,264

**HOCK

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Broadway Corner Bought by Charles F. Ayer—An Important Lease—Other Sales and Auction Dealings.

The holdings of Woodbury G. Langdon, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Spring Street, running through to Crosby Street, have been bought by Charles F. Ayer for about $510,000. The plot, which is now occupied by old buildings known as 524 and 526 Broadway, 82 and 84 Spring Street, and 68, 70, and 72 Crosby Street, measures 51.2 feet on Broadway, 70.7 feet on Crosby Street, and 200 feet on Spring Street. It adjoins 520 and 522 Broadway, 50 by 100, bought by the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company last Spring.

Mr. Ayer's plans for the future of the corner are not known, but the transaction is undoubtedly the forerunner of a building operation, conducted either by Mr. Ayer or by somebody who will purchase the property from him with a building loan. The brokers in the sale of the Langdon property were Frederick Southack & Co., and D. Y. Swainson of the firm of L. J. Carpenter. Charles F. Ayer is a son of Frederick Ayer of Boston, who recently took title to a one-third interest in the Trinity Building at 111 Broadway, and who also bought 599 Broadway, running through to a large plot at the southeast corner of Mercer and Houston Streets.

The nine-story building recently completed by the Trinity Church corporation at the northeast corner of Hudson and Spring Streets to replace the structure destroyed by fire about two years ago, has been leased for a long term of years to two wholesale clothing firms, who will occupy the entire premises as a factory. The building covers a very large plot, being 84 feet front by 175 feet in depth, and measuring 124 feet on its rear line. Both firms will retain salesrooms in their present quarters in the Broadway manufacturing district, but in any event the entrance of the wholesale clothing trade into Hudson Street is an interesting occurrence.

The buyer of the Endymion apartment house on One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, sold by Judson Lawson, is C. T. Reynolds, who gives in payment the five-story store and loft building, 120 William Street, 24.6 by 155.7 by 25.5 by 153.

James Livingston has sold to Louis Werner parts of the row of American basement dwellings on the north side of One Hundred and Second Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue. This is the seventh house sold out of eleven which Mr. Livingston is just finishing on West End Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street.

Gutwillig Brothers have sold to separate buyers the two four-story American basement dwellings, 115 and 117 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, each 15 by 74.6 by 100.11.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Mary Powers to Mandelbaum & Lewine, for about $10,000, 15 Division Street, 12.6 by 70.6.

Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr. has bought the five-story flat, 320 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 26.3 by 100, giving in part payment the three-story dwelling, 437 West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 19 by 100.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for James Livingston, 251 West One Hundred and Second Street, 18 by 85 by 100.

Kempner Brothers have sold the four-story American basement dwelling, 55 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

362 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Francis J. Schnugg $22,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

373 Canal Street, northeast corner of West Broadway, 23.11 by 75.6 by 36.9 by 69.1, four-story brick tenement, with stores; together with 122 Fulton Street, 25.3 by 81 by 25.6 by 82.1, six-story stone-front building; a one-fifth interest in the foregoing parcels; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Eliza J. Smith 670

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles W. Culver, referee, Third Avenue, east side, 56.6 feet north of its junction with Franklin Avenue and running through to Franklin Avenue, 25.6 by 78 1-30 by 58, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,366.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles W. Culver, referee, Washington Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 50 by 101, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,615.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George Landon, referee, Belmont, formerly Hamberling, Avenue, east side, 157.2 feet south of Pelham, formerly Union, Avenue, 75 by 100, three two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $2,645.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 62 Vesey Street, north side, 42 feet east of West Broadway, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front store; all title and interest of William Fair on Sept. 1, 1897.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 207 East Eighty-fifth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 90.2; Moses K. Wallack of 240 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $28,500.

Nos. 2,033 and 2,035 Broadway, for a one-story brick Summer house, 55.8 by 60; R. E. Westcott of 19 Park Place, owner; C. S. Collins, architect; cost, $3,000.

Cumberland Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, for three five-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 27 by 87, 25 by 75.8, and 21 by 77.4; John Van Dolsen of 133 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $40,000.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 167.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, with store, 50 by 26; William L. Hardy, owner; F. C. Broyne of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

No. 418 East One Hundred and Second Street, to a two-story brick shop, 40 by 45; Catherine Hunt of 416 East One Hundred and Second Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Nos. 57 and 59 West Forty-second Street, to two five-story and basement brick hotel buildings; Noel B. Sanborn of 29 Wall Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 213 feet east of First Avenue, to a four-story brick factory; Max Nathan of 32 East Seventy-second Street, owner; Buchman & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $30,000.

No. 135 West Seventy-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $9,000; John Forsyth, premises, owner; Farnsworth & Miller, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 874 Forest Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; Louis Dresher, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $75.

Street Openings and Improvements.

OPENING OF LONGWOOD AVENUE, from Westchester Avenue to Southern Boulevard.—Bill of costs to be presented in Special Term, Part I, Supreme Court, Oct. 23, 10:30 A. M.

OPENING OF MORRIS AVENUE, from Concourse to Tremont Avenue.—Bill of costs to be presented in Special Term, Part I, Supreme Court, Oct. 23, 10:30 A. M.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED.—Sewer in East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, from Intervale Avenue to Boston Road; sewer in East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, from Vanderbilt Avenue West to Washington Avenue. Final hearing before Board of Assessors, 320 Broadway, Nov. 14, 11 A. M.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Oct. 12.

AVENUE A, w s, 44.3 ft s of 78th St, 19.3x94; Franz Hempelmann to Marie A. Haag $6,500

BOND ST, 31, s w s, 25x124x25.5x119.11; Abraham Wolff and others, trustees, to Hyman Marks 63,000

BROADWAY, s e corner of 99th St, 55x 125; New York Investment and Improvement Company to John C. Burne.. 100

BRYANT ST, s e corner of 173d St, 50x 100; Jules Giorieux to Augusta Rupp... 1

CHERRY ST, 478 to 484, 83.4x50; Winifred J. Smith to Joseph J. W. Kierst.. 1

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 75 ft n of 149th St, 25x100; Isabella Arendt to Robert L. Knaggs 1

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 121.1 ft s of 157th St, 21.9x100x22.9x100; Wilhelm Graf to Lena Graf 1

CROTONA AV, n e corner Clinton Av, 25.1x100; Joseph P. O'Donnell to Patrick F. McDonald 1

DEY ST, 63, 23x50.6x22.9x50.6; Edward H. Apgar to Walter B. Boice 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 474.7 ft s of 156th St, 19.11x99.5; Fred Bailey to Thomas T. Sweetser 8,000

ELM ST, 191, e s, 18.1x80.6x18.5x40.6; Fannie M. Wallace to May Wallace..... Gift

FORDHAM ST, w s, 50 ft from the land of Stephen D. Horton, 26x98.6, City Island; also strip 16.6x26, adjoining on the e s; Philip Fitzer to John J. Fitzer.. 1

JACKSON AV, 1,051, w s, 17.3x87.6; Helen M. Case to Martin L. Christopher..... 100

LENOX AV, e s, 74.11 ft s of 142d St, 25x75; Robert J. Blake to Samuel K. Johnson 1

LEWIS ST, 66, e s, 20x50; Eva Simon to Annie Kosinsky 1

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 58th St, 20.5x65; Augustus C. Sprague to American Ice Company 1

LOTS 19 and 20, map of Cebrie Park, 24th Ward; George P. Bailey to Sarah A. Lockwood 840

MADISON AV, 926, w s, 22.2x74.6; Matilda Y. Hays to Frances Foerster..... 100

MADISON ST, 193, 23x100; Abraham Harris to Jacob Schevell..... 35,900

ORCHARD ST, 102, 25x87.6; Esther Cohen to Isaac Grossman and another, rerecorded 20,850

ORCHARD ST, 104, 25x87.6; Max Cohen and another to Isaac Grossman and another, rerecorded 19,650

RIVINGTON ST, 151, 18.5x32x18.10x32; Morris Kempe to Frances Kempe..... 12,000

THOMPSON ST, n w s, 292.10 ft n e of Prince St, 26.9x98.11x irregular; also, all title to small plot adjoining; Valentine S. Woodruff and another, executors, to Isadore Jackson 17,000

THOMPSON ST, n w s, 292.10 ft n e of Prince St, 26.9x98.11x irregular; also, all title to small plot adjoining; Isadore Jackson to Anacletus De Angelis..... 1

7TH ST, 227 East, 20x96.7; Charles Kraft, executor, to Moritz Weissberger..... 12,000

10TH ST, s s, 108 ft w of Avenue D, 25x92.3; Charles E. Waters to Robert G. Hazeldine, 1-6 part 1

10TH ST, s s, 108 ft w of Avenue D, 25x92.3, ½ part; George W. Perry to Robert G. Hazeldine 1

12TH ST, s s, Lot 300, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 11th St; Lewis Z. Bach to Minnie Fisher and another 2,500

22D ST, 11 East, 26.2x98.9; Elias Kempner to William H. Stearns..... 72,000

24TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 98.9; Israel M. Schloss to Meyer Solomon 1

26TH ST, 325 East, 25x98.9; Thekla Bickelhaupt to Louis Ellinghausen and another 1

32D ST, 234 East, 16.8x98.9; Henry G. Cassidy to Jennie Specht..... 2,000

32D ST, 234 East, 16.8x98.9, ½ part; Henry F. Specht to Jennie Specht..... Gift

35TH ST, s s, 146.8 ft e of Park Av, 16.8 x98.9; Livingston Wetmore to City Trust Company 1

46TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.5; Cornelia K. Myllus to Henry R. Levin 1

53D ST, s s, 136 ft e of 6th Av, 21x100.5; also property in Kings County, 1-6 part; David W. Mainwaring to Linus A. Gould, trustee 1

60TH ST, n e s, 175 ft n w of 1st Av, 100x 100.5; Augustus C. Sprague to American Ice Company 1

79TH ST, s s, 187.6 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x 102.2; William Heller to Rose Oppenheimer 15,500

82D ST, 151 East, 19.2x102.2; Mary V. Vanderbeck to Frederick W. Vanderbeck 1

89TH ST, 319 west, 20x100; Samuel B. Haines to Minnie B. Riley..... 28,000

98TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x1½ block; Winifred J. Smith to Joseph J. W. Kiersted 1

113TH ST, 310 East, 16.8x100; Henry L. Van Wyck and others, executors, to Meyer Solomon 4,500

121ST ST, s s, 67.9 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 17x100.11; Ella J. Breckenbridge to John Fink 1

123D ST, 126, 16.8x100.11; Bertha Finck to John Jasper 1

123D ST, 250 West, 16.5x100.11; Edward L. Weaver to Martin J. Quinn..... 100

124TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Annie Rath to Maria Colucci.... 1

130TH ST, s s, 122 ft e of Boulevard, 50x 99.11; Augustus C. Sprague to American Ice Company 1

147TH ST, n e s, 525 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 50x99.11; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Frederick W. Pitcher..... 13,500

150TH ST, s w s, 155 ft s e of Robbins Av, 50x125; Rosina Schmidt to Lina Bartel 3,800

Recorded Leases.

BRANCCACIO, Elizabeth P., to Oslas Kestenbaum; Orchard St, 126, 6 months.... $600

ESTATE OF CHARLES F. HOFFMAN, to H. S. Schendel; 6th Av, 529, 4 years..2,300, 2,400

FEINBERG, Israel, to Michael Rosenkranz; Suffolk St, 134, 5 years..... 2,820

GAROFALO, Loisa, to Emilio Rescigno; 115th St, 322 East, 5 years..... 528

HAUSER, Bella, to Abraham Levy and another; Madison Av, 1,587, s e corner of 107th St, 5 years..... 1,000, 1,200

HOROWITZ, Isaac B., to Louis Rothbard; Avenue B, 92, 5 5-12 years..... 1,200

LILLIENDAHL, Henry T., and another, executors, to Robert Duffy; 8th Av, 22, 3 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDREWS, Mary G., to Richard L. Sweezy; 223 West Broadway, ½ part, 1 year $1,500

BERGEN, William C., to Lina E. Roth; 175th St, s s, 99.11 ft e of Webster Av, 3 years..... 4,250

BERGEN, William C., to Lina E. Roth; 175th St, s s, 119.11 ft e of Webster Av, 3 years..... 4,250

BERGEN, William C., to Lina E. Roth; 175th St, s s, 139.11 ft e of Webster Av, 3 years..... 4,250

BONAGUR, Vincent, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; Washington Av, widened, w s, 218.10 ft n of 166th St, demand..... 2,500

DINNER, William, Matthew Micchino and another; Doris Av, w s, 128.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years..... 5,000

BURNE, John C., to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; Broadway, s e corner of 99th St, 1 year.. 78,000

CANNON, Emma H., to Joseph H. Gray; 151 West 24th St, ½ year..... 1,000

CHRISTOPHERS, Martin L., to John W. Cornish; 1,563 Jackson Av, 2 years..... 1,000

COLUCCI, Maria, to Annie Rath; 124th St, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, installments. 2,000

COLUCCI, Maria, to Annie Rath; 124th St, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 625

COLUCCI, Maria, to Katharina Levy; 124th St, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av; also 114th St, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year. 1,000

DE ANGELIS, Anacletus, to Annie Stern, executrix, &c.; Thompson St, n w s, 292.10 ft n e of Prince St; also lot, Thompson St, n w s, adjoining land of John J. Glover, 1 year..... 10,000

DUFFY, Robert, to Jacob Ruppert; 22 8th Av, saloon lease, demand..... 3,000

EICKWORT, Louis, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Hughes Av, w s, 21.4 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 3 years 2,500

GOLDBERG, Harris, to Charles Griffen and others, trustees; 541 East 13th St, 3 years..... 25,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, and Morris Rosenberg to Henry de F. Weekes; 60 and 62 Oliver St and 45½ Oak St, ½ year..... 4,000

GOLDING, Harris, to Simon Adler and another; 541 East 13th St, 1 month.. 5,485

GUENTHER, Edward P., to Franklin Savings Bank; 536 West 36th St, 1 year. 4,200

HELFERICH, Jacob, to Hiram V. Vanderbeck and Jane B. Ingham, trustees, &c.; 103d St, n s, 129 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years 12,000

HERRMANN, Caroline, to Gertrude E. Master; Forest Av, w s, 250 ft s of Beech St, 3 years..... 1,000

JASPER, John, to Thomas Russell, executor, &c.; 123d St, s s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, widened, 3 years..... 12,000

KERWICK, Edward W., to Edward Oppenheimer and others; 85th St, s s, 400 ft w of West End Av, ½ year..... 7,500

KOSINSKY, Annie, to Eva Simon; 66 Lewis St, demand 1,000

LEVACHER, John B., to the Union Dime Savings Institution; 94th St, n s, 80 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 13,000

LEVY, Abraham, and Samuel Harris to Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company; 1,587 Madison Av, saloon lease, demand.. 2,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; Madison Av, n w corner of 97th St, demand..... 105,000

MANWARING, David W., to Charles L. Bogle, trustee, &c.; 53d St, s s, 136 ft e of 9th Av, and property in Kings County, 1-6 part, 1 year 1,500

MEESKE, Frances M., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 62 East 121st St, 5 years 7,000

MERLE, George, to Tarrant Putnam and another, trustees, &c., 123d St, n s, 114.9 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 5,000

MILES, John, to United States Savings Bank; Jerome Av, e s, 687.8 ft s of Highbridge Road, old line, 1 year..... 7,250

MORGAN, Thomas, to James A. and Eugene T. Woolf; 577 Burnside Av, 1 year 2,300

PITCHER, Frederick W., to United States Trust Company; 147th St, n e s, 525 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 1 year..... 11,000

RILEY, Minnie B., to Samuel B. Haines; 319 West 89th St, 2 years..... 4,000

ROSENDORF, William, to Bernard Shlanowsky; 245 Broome St, certificate of partial payment 1,000

SANGER, Ella M., to Katherine M. Beekman; 129 West 80th St, 2 years..... 2,500

SCHLOSSER, Conrad, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 112th St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 12,500

SCHLOSSER, Conrad, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 112th St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 12,500

SHEVELL, Jacob, to Harry M. Goldberg; 193 Madison St, installments..... 1,000

SHEVELL, Jacob, to Clara Goldberg; 193 Madison St, installments..... 7,900

SMITH, Orison B. and Sinclair, individually and as executors, &c., and others to Maria C. Seguin; 59 Frankfort St, leasehold, 1 year 10,000

SOLOMON, Meyer, to Henry L. Van Wyck and others, executors, &c.; 113th St, s s, 141.8 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 4,000

SOLOMON, Meyer, to the Ceres Union; 24th St, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 9,000

SOOSEN, John F. and Wilhelmina, to Josephine Roubitsheck; 506 East 83d St, 1 year 2,000

SPITZER, Katie and Alexander, to Gustav A. Kerker; Stanton St, s s, 82.11 ft e of Chrystie St, 5 years..... 17,000

STEARNS, William H., to Elias Kempner; 11 East 22d St, demand..... 72,000

STEARNS, William H., to Elias Kempner; 11 East 22d St, ½ year..... 35,000

SUMMERS, Ellen, to Frank and William F. Dunning, trustees; 248 West 53d St, 5 years 7,000

TULLY, Michael, to Edith Lowenfels; 80th St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 10,000

WACHT, Samuel, to Emma D. Stone; 131 Henry St, 5 years..... 22,500

WACHT, Samuel, to Margaretta C. Stone; 133 Henry St, 5 years..... 22,500

WAHLAG, Charles, to Frank A. Wahlag; Lots 72 to 75, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate, 1 year 5,000

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS FREE Library to Edmund S. Whitman and others, executors, &c., St. Nicholas Av, e s, 207.3 ft n of 155th St, 3 years..... 30,000

WEBB, Liselle, to Gustav Berg, executor, &c.; Griggs Av, s s, 245.4 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 1 year..... 4,000

WEISSBERGER, Moritz, to Samuel and Jacob Kahn; 227 East 7th St, installments 1,000

WEISSBERGER, Moritz, to Eliza C. Farnham; 227 East 7th St, 5 years 9,000

WIEDHOPF, Adolph, to Carl Fischer; 75th St, s s, 253 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year.. 2,000

WIEDHOPF, Adolph, to Samuel Reeve; 75th St, s s, 253 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years.. 20,000

WIEDHOPF, Adolph, to Francis H. Ruhe; 75th St, s s, 280.9 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years. 20,000

WIEDHOPF, Adolph, to Alphonse Hogenauer and another; 75th St, s s, 280.9 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 2,000

WILKENSON, Charles W. B., to the Fresh Air and Convalescent Home of Summit, N. J., 733 2d Av, 5 years..... 8,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ACKERMAN, David D., to Frederick Machemer ..... Nom.

BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon to Gibson Putzel $26,190

BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon to Gibson Putzel ..... Nom.

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Company to Thomas Morrissy..... 6,500

DE HIERAPOLIS, George S., to Basile Sahb, (recorded) ..... Nom.

DE HIERAPOLIS, George S., to Basile Sahb, Mary L., as guardian, &c., to ..... Nom.

JENCKS, Francis M., to William E. Howell ..... Nom.

MURPHY, Bridget I., to Thomas W. Kiley 8,500

PUTZEL, Gibson, to James E. North..... Nom.

REED, Mary L., as guardian, &c., to Eleanor F. G. Reed..... Nom.

REED, Mary L., as guardian, &c., to Eleanor F. G. Reed..... Nom.

REEVE, Samuel, to Carl Fischer, 1-10 part 2,000

SIRE, Albert L., to Luke Cassidy..... 1,000

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Francis M. Jencks..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Owen V. Hughes..... 1,600

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Kate E. Rogers..... 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

GERARD ST, n s, 79 ft s e of Bergen Av, 25x50; Peter G. Arnt against Michael Murphy, owner; James McWalters, contractor 800

BROOK AV, n w corner of St. Paul's Place, 100; Jacob Breen against George W. Martin, owner; Louis Colangelo and Joseph Veglianty, contractors.. 96

BURNSIDE AV, n e corner of Ryer Av, 115x108; William H. Wales against Thomas Morgan, owner and contractor.. 1,196

WALKER ST, s e corner of Elm St, 27.6x 100; Edward F. Keating against estate of Samuel Phillips, owner; J. M. Crane, contractor 1,052

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 178 ft n of 173d St, 25x114; Peter Sponheimer against Frederick C. Schwarz, owner and contractor 947

8TH AV, s w corner of 49th St, 125x125; James Serritella against the Cushman estate, owner; the American Market Company, contractors 149

11TH ST, 151 to 161 West; Israid G. Howell against St. Vincent Hospital, owner; Grissler & Son, contractors..... 1,254

15TH ST, 212 to 216 East; Edward F. Keating against Rudolph Hilbrand, owner; J. M. Crane, contractor 3,174

85TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 25x100; George W. Johnson against Harry Bimberg, owner; Bernard Bimberg, owner and contractor..... 2,700

92D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 50x 100; the New York Flexible Wood Flooring Company against Emilio Vigna, owner and contractor..... 700

118TH ST, 124 to 132 West; Tionesta Manufacturing Company, Limited, against the Madison Improvement Company, owners and contractors 1,040

137TH ST, s s, 130.5 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 75x100; the Danville Stove and Manufacturing Company against Catharine Mathews, owner; William J. Waidler, contractor..... 264

156TH ST, n e corner of Union Av, 75x 85; Patrick Maher against James C. Woods, owner; William M. Walsh, contractor 850

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 99th St, 55x 125; the New York Investment and Improvement Company with John C. Burne, 19 payments $75,000

Lis Pendens.

CATHARINE ST, w s, 150 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100, 24th Ward; Arcturus Z. Conrad against Charles A. McQueston, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harris & Corwin.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 117th St, 100x 110; Maria W. Dittmar against Laurence E. Blake and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Kearney.

MATILDA ST, e s, 250 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100, 24th Ward; Arcturus Z. Conrad against Augusta Nelson, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harris & Corwin.

PARK, OR FLEETWOOD, AV, w s, 48 ft s of 162d St, 37.9x100; Peter J. Cooney against John Hoffman and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Hardiman & McGoldrick.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 98th St, —x100x10.11x108.6; 318 to 322 East 48th St, and 70 west 48th St leasehold; Rebecca Mayer and Arthur Jacobs, individually and as executors, &c., against James A. Jacobs and others, (partition;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

VESEY ST, 32; Benjamin D. Silliman against Rosina Vollhart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

8TH AV, 2,057; Department of Buildings against Salvatore D'Angelo, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

38TH ST, 203 West; William F. Majory against Michael J. Byrne and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. De La Mare.

82D ST, n s, 198 ft e of Central Park West, 23x102.2; Justus L. Bulkley against Alonzo E. and William E. Conover, individually and as executors, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Thornton.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ALBERT B. ROEDER.—Judgment for $36,528 was entered yesterday against Albert B. Roeder of Broadway, in favor of the American National Bank of Denver, Col., on a note which he made in that city on Sept. 27, 1895, for $26,000, payable ninety days from date, with 10 per cent. interest. He was formerly interested in mining in Colorado, and has organized several corporations in this city.

Out of Town.

JOHN E. BLAKEMORE.—John E. Blakemore, a broker of West Newbury, Mass., filed a bankruptcy petition yesterday. His schedules show liabilities of $72,110, of which amount $45,000 are down as secured. Henry M. Whitney of Brookline is set down as a creditor for $30,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

NEW YORK AND WESTCHESTER WATER COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the New York and Westchester Water Company of 3 and 68 Broad Street and Mount Vernon by the following creditors: Dave H. Morris, $1,019; Thomas Daly, $1,262; John S. Burdick, $274; Fred Koch, $1,125; Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation of Pennsylvania, $135; William B. Royce of Middletown, N. Y., $452. They allege that the company is insolvent, that it permitted a number of judgments to be taken against it, that on June 14 it paid $172 in cash to The Tammany Times Company in payment of a judgment, and that the company to obtain a preference by legal means; that on Aug. 23 it transferred all its assets to the President of the company, and consented to his appointment as receiver, jointly with John P. O'Brien, of the assets of the company, and to prefer Maria H. Bates and Mr. Ellis by such transfer of assets under color of a proceeding for the foreclosure of an alleged mortgage of $500,000 given to secure an issue of bonds, under which mortgage she owes $477,000 thereof. The company was organized in 1881, and has passed through many vicissitudes. Moses R. Crow was for a number of years regarded as the active man in the concern.

JOHN F. AND D. TALMAGE.—John F. Talmage and Dan Talmage of 112 Water Street have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $152,750. They were formerly partners in the firm of John Talmage's Sons, rice commission merchants, who made an assignment on March 6, 1896, with liabilities of $180,753 and assets $274,851. A dividend of 22 per cent. has been declared to the creditors, and the assignee is said to have $60,000 now in his hands. Of the liabilities, $52,804 are to the estate of Van Nest Talmage for money lent to them in 1881, and the balance of the liabilities are debts contracted in 1896 principally for borrowed money. They are now employed at 112 Water Street. John F. Talmage has been the President of the Dan Talmage's Sons Company and Dan Talmage Vice President.

HARRY C. PALMER.—Harry C. Palmer, a newspaper editor, residing at 104 West Sixty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $15,463 and no assets. The liabilities are chiefly for advertising, money loaned, rent, and merchandise. He was formerly in the advertising agency line.

EDWARD W. CURTIS.—Edward W. Curtis of 52 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,987 and no available assets. He made an assignment on Jan. 5, 1892, and nothing was realized for the creditors. He claims exemption for a uniform of the Seventh Regiment, $30, and one of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association, $60.

VICTOR AND ROSE ALTMAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed against Victor and Rose Altman, who composed the firm of V. Altman & Co., manufacturers of furs at 30 Bond Street, by Epstein Brothers for the following creditors: Herskovitz & Roth, $880; Abraham Solomon, $987, and Adolph Platky, $945. They allege that on July 4, while insolvent, they removed and concealed their stock of merchandise and a large portion of their outstanding accounts.

IGNATIUS ALTMAN.—Ignatius Altman, salesman at 618 Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,925 and no assets. His liabilities were contracted in 1884 in partnership with Emil Easy.

DAVID J. TOBIAS.—David J. Tobias of 7 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street filed a petition with liabilities of $5,239, contracted in 1895 in Hornellsville, and no assets.

JOSEPH BERKOWITZ.—Joseph Berkowitz, a salesman of 1,553 Second Avenue, and in business up to Aug. 9 at 189 Division Street, filed a petition, with liabilities of $2,895, contracted in Albany this year, and no assets.

LOUIS BOCK.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed by Louis Bock of 205 Second Avenue, with liabilities of $1,003 and no assets.

WILLIAM HARRIS.—William Harris, residing at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, filed a petition with liabilities of $1,092 and no assets. He was formerly of Johnson & Co., who dissolved in 1897.

BENJAMIN TENENBAUM.—Benjamin Tenenbaum of 58 Monroe Street, filed a petition, with liabilities of $1,174 and no assets.

LOOKING FOR SELIG BARDIN.

Manufacturer Said to Have Left $45,000 Worth of Debts Behind Him.

Selig Bardin, manufacturer of clothing, shirts, and overalls, with salesroom at 343 Broadway and factory at 126 Greene Street, is wanted by his creditors. He is reported to have obtained a large quantity of goods on credit, and the goods cannot be found.

Deputy Sheriff Strauss received an attachment against Mr. Bardin yesterday in favor of the Davol Mills for $2,461 for twenty-eight bales of cotton cloth, which he purchased on Sept. 23 and 30, and did not pay for. The attachment was obtained on the ground that he removed his property from the State, or had disposed of it or secreted it.

George H. Hills, the Treasurer of the Davol Mills, said he received a check a few days ago from Mr. Bardin for $858 on account, but the check was returned unpaid and payment stopped. Mr. Bardin ordered the goods to be sent to the Bronx Company, dyer, at West Farms. The manager of that company, however, informed Mr. Hills that the company had refused to handle any goods for Mr. Bardin for the past five or six weeks, and that none of the goods sold by Mr. Hills had been received by the company. Mr. Hills then came to the conclusion that the goods had been Intercepted by Mr. Bardin in transit.

Efforts to find Mr. Bardin at his salesroom or factory yesterday by Perry D. Trafford, attorney for the Davol Mills, were fruitless. A man who was pointed out as a brother of Mr. Bardin said that he had just come from the East, and was unable to find his brother anywhere.

Deputy Sheriff Strauss made a levy at the salesroom and factory, but found nothing of value left; only a few tables and a lot of empty packing boxes. It was said that the stock had been removed on Monday and Tuesday. Mr. Bardin was formerly in business for ten years in Rochester, Syracuse, and Cortland, N. Y. He came to this city in June, 1897, and started as a manufacturer of skirts, but gave that up a year later and devoted his attention to manufacturing clothing and shirts on contract, and carried only a little stock. He would get cotton goods from the mills and have them bleached and printed here. Less than a month ago he claimed to have assets of $55,000 and liabilities of $8,000.

Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, attorneys for the United States Cotton Company of Central Falls, R. I., have been looking for Mr. Bardin for several days, and they issued a writ of replevin for $4,526 worth of unbleached cotton goods, which were supposed to have been sent by Mr. Bardin to the Bronx Company, but the goods could not be found there. Some goods, they said, were traced to the New York Central Railroad; others to a storage warehouse. They estimate that Mr. Bardin got at least $45,000 worth of goods lately from various mills. He got thirty-eight bales of unbleached cotton goods from the United States Cotton Company.

Another replevin is for $581 in favor of Goodman & Chapkowsky, who claimed to have purchased a lot of shirting from Mr. Bardin, who had bought the goods from the Pocasset Manufacturing Company and sent them to the Bronx Company. The Sheriff found ten bales of the goods and levied upon them.

Receiver for an Old House.

Justice Giegerich, of the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed Harold L. Crane receiver of the assets of the firm of Shannon, Miller & Crane, manufacturers and importers of military goods, at 78 Fifth Avenue, in a suit brought by Mr. Crane against the other partners, Walsingham A. Miller and Richard Magee, for a dissolution of the partnership. The other partners consented to Mr. Crane's appointment, and his bond was fixed at $75,000. Mr. Crane stated that all the parties are desirous of winding up the business and dissolving the partnership at the present time, believing it to be for the best interests of all of them, but the character of the business is such that it cannot be closed out without great detriment, owing to the nature of the business and the peculiarity of the stock, and a receiver is necessary in order that the goods on hand may be sold and the business disposed of to the best advantage, and the rights of the creditors and of all parties hereto properly protected. He believes the firm is able to pay every dollar of its indebtedness, there being on hand assets of $56,000, while the entire liabilities do not exceed $36,000. The business is a very old one, having been established in 1820 by Henry Young, and since then it has passed through various firm styles. Shannon, Miller & Crane having been used since 1867. Mr. Shannon retired from the firm in 1893.

Two Newark Merchants Missing.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 12.—Heman Verrina who conducted a wholesale pickle establishment at 40 Ferry Street, and J. P. Schaeffer, Jr., who ran a grocery at 24 on the same street, have disappeared leaving nothing but unpaid bills behind them. Verrina, it is claimed, got away with nearly $10,000, and Schaeffer with about $5,000. About half of Verrina's debts were in money that he had borrowed from friends to start in business.

Attachment for Services.

Attachments have been obtained against the Jersey City Contracting Company for $7,500 by Louis M. Simpson for services in obtaining a contract from the New Jersey and Philadelphia Telephone Company to build a plant of 400 telephones at Easton, Penn., and for $2,000 in favor of Simpson & Cruikshank for professional services. The attachments were obtained on the ground of it being a New Jersey corporation.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BAHRUHT, Charles—Henry Engesser....	$253
BANKAUF, Adolph—Consumers' Brewing Company of New York, Limited.....	2,861
BROWN, Mary A.—James McElhinney....	1,355
BITTNER, Andrew and Frederick J.—H. Weiller	183
GRANTIGAM, Joseph A.—The L. A. Williams Publishing and Engraving Company	29
CONNOLLY, Catharine, and Sophia Wigand—Sprague National Bank.....	437

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD BAUMANN, bankrupt. No. 1,441.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Baumann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 11, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 1, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.
New York, Oct. 12, 1899.

NO. 1,554—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMANUEL FINSTERER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Emanuel Finsterer of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Emanuel Finsterer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Oct. 11th, 1899.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of RUSSELL H. HOADLEY and CHESTER C. MUNROE, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Russell H. Hoadley and Chester C. Munroe, composing the firm of Hoadley & Co., of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of Hon. Ernest Hall, referee in bankruptcy, made on the 10th day of October, 1899, the undersigned, Trustee of said bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 25th day of October, 1899, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, 7,000 shares of the ordinary or common stock of the Tropical Trading & Transport Company, Limited, and 400 shares of the preferred stock of said company.

Dated New York, October 10th, 1899.

JAMES L. WELLS,
Trustee of Hoadley & Co., Bankrupts.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York—HENRY HOFHEIMER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Hofheimer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 3rd, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Elmer A. Darling and Isaac N. Mills, as testamentary trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the said County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, by petition setting forth the grounds thereof, verified by James Yereance, the President of said The West Side Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, for an order authorizing said The West Side Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name Plaza Republican Club, in place of its present name.—Dated New York, September 2d, 1899.

THE WEST SIDE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE TWENTY-NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
By JAMES YEREANCE, President.
ROLLINS & ROLLINS, Attorneys for the West Side Republican Club, etc., No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. s8-1awfwF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CRARY, CHARLES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thankful M. Jennings, Sandford A. Seamans, and Rial M. Denison, as executors of the last will and testament of Mary C. Seamans, deceased; Julia Buckland, Arabella B. Ferris, Helen B. Crary, as administratrix, &c., of Arabella Crary, deceased; Nellie C. Denison, Zada Emily C. Jamieson, Bessie Crary Myers, Charles Crary, Sarah C. Perrigo, (now Whitlock,) Minnie F. Sandford, Hattie Parker Millington, Sarah J. Ogden, George W. Crary, William P. Crary, Lewis Ferguson, Gertrude W. Jennings, as executrix of the last will and testament of Charles B. Jennings, deceased; Lillian C. Barkley, Frederick Barkley, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Mary E. Crary, deceased; Florence M. McKie, (now Brash,) Catharine W. McKie, Helen D. C. Denison, Mabel McLaren, Edith S. Hall, Joanna Mathews, Gertrude Mathews, Sarah Mathews, Elizabeth Mathews, Carrie Sargent, Charles Crary Corbett, a minor under the age of fourteen years; Mary E. Corbett, the mother of said minor Charles Crary Corbett, and the person with whom he resides; Charles Hanson, a minor under the age of fourteen years; Gertrude Hanson, a minor under the age of fourteen years, and Henry J. Hanson, the father of said minors Charles Hanson and Gertrude Hanson, and the person with whom they reside, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES CRARY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Elmer A. Darling and Isaac N. Mills, as testamentary trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the said County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, by petition setting forth the grounds thereof, verified by James Yereance, the President of said The West Side Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, for an order authorizing said The West Side Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name Plaza Republican Club, in place of its present name.—Dated New York, September 2d, 1899.

THE WEST SIDE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE TWENTY-NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
By JAMES YEREANCE, President.
ROLLINS & ROLLINS, Attorneys for the West Side Republican Club, etc., No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. s8-1awfwF

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of THE WEST SIDE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE TWENTY-NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, for leave to assume the corporate name "PLAZA REPUBLICAN CLUB."

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute, that an application will be made by The West Side Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District to a Special Term, Part 1, of the Supreme Court, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, by petition setting forth the grounds thereof, verified by James Yereance, the President of said The West Side Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, for an order authorizing said The West Side Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name Plaza Republican Club, in place of its present name.—Dated New York, September 2d, 1899.

THE WEST SIDE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE TWENTY-NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
By JAMES YEREANCE, President.
ROLLINS & ROLLINS, Attorneys for the West Side Republican Club, etc., No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. s8-1awfwF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CRARY, CHARLES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thankful M. Jennings, Sandford A. Seamans, and Rial M. Denison, as executors of the last will and testament of Mary C. Seamans, deceased; Julia Buckland, Arabella B. Ferris, Helen B. Crary, as administratrix, &c., of Arabella Crary, deceased; Nellie C. Denison, Zada Emily C. Jamieson, Bessie Crary Myers, Charles Crary, Sarah C. Perrigo, (now Whitlock,) Minnie F. Sandford, Hattie Parker Millington, Sarah J. Ogden, George W. Crary, William P. Crary, Lewis Ferguson, Gertrude W. Jennings, as executrix of the last will and testament of Charles B. Jennings, deceased; Lillian C. Barkley, Frederick Barkley, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Mary E. Crary, deceased; Florence M. McKie, (now Brash,) Catharine W. McKie, Helen D. C. Denison, Mabel McLaren, Edith S. Hall, Joanna Mathews, Gertrude Mathews, Sarah Mathews, Elizabeth Mathews, Carrie Sargent, Charles Crary Corbett, a minor under the age of fourteen years; Mary E. Corbett, the mother of said minor Charles Crary Corbett, and the person with whom he resides; Charles Hanson, a minor under the age of fourteen years; Gertrude Hanson, a minor under the age of fourteen years, and Henry J. Hanson, the father of said minors Charles Hanson and Gertrude Hanson, and the person with whom they reside, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES CRARY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Elmer A. Darling and Isaac N. Mills, as testamentary trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the said County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, by petition setting forth the grounds thereof, verified by James Yereance, the President of said The West Side Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, for an order authorizing said The West Side Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name Plaza Republican Club, in place of its present name.—Dated New York, September 2d, 1899.

THE WEST SIDE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE TWENTY-NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
By JAMES YEREANCE, President.
ROLLINS & ROLLINS, Attorneys for the West Side Republican Club, etc., No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. s8-1awfwF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against THE NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY and others, defendants.

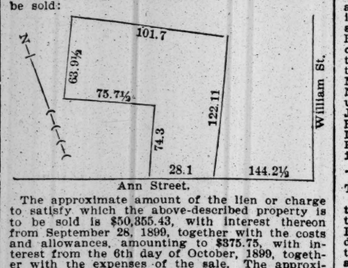
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Ann Street, at the division line between the premises hereby conveyed and land formerly of F. Panton, and which point is distant one hundred and forty-four feet two and one-half inches more or less, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Ann and William Streets; running thence westwardly along the northerly line of Ann Street twenty-eight feet one inch, more or less, to the division line between the premises known as Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence northeastwardly through a party wall standing on the line between the said premises Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street, and beyond the same seventy-four feet and three inches, more or less, to the rear line of the said premises Number fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence westwardly along the rear line of the premises Numbers fifty-five, (55,) fifty-three, (53,) fifty-one, (51,) and forty-nine, (49) Ann Street seventy-five feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased; thence northeastwardly along the said land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased, sixty-three feet nine and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett; thence eastwardly along said land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett and land of others, so as to include the storehouse lately occupied by the American Fur Company, one hundred and one feet seven inches, more or less, to the said land of F. Panton, and thence southwestwardly along said land late of F. Panton one hundred and twenty-two feet eleven inches, more or less, to the said northerly line of Ann Street, at the place of beginning, being now known by the street numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-nine (59) Ann Street, and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said The New York Steam Power Company by Patrick Reilly and wife, by deed dated February 1, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, February 2d, 1870, in Liber 1142 of Conveyances, Page 177.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $50,855.43, with interest thereon from September 28, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $375.75, with interest from the 6th day of October, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,399.18 and interest.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.
Dated New York, October 11, 1899.
o13-2aw8wF&S&n3

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—County of New York.—JOSEPH APPLEGATE, plaintiff, against ERHARD GELHARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of October, 1899, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the third day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Sheriff in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1899, at 12:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, viz.:

All those certain leasehold premises, with the appurtenances thereto, described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York on the westerly side of Avenue "A," between Second and Third Streets, and known and distinguished on a map in possession of the trustees for John J. Astor under the will of William Astor, deceased, by the number one hundred and fifty-four, (154,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Avenue "A" twenty-six (26) feet five inches and seven-eighths of an inch (5⅞) southerly from the point of intersection of the said westerly line of Avenue "A" by the southerly line of Third Street, and running thence westerly parallel with said line of Third Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly parallel with said line of Avenue "A" twenty-six feet five inches and seven-eighths of an inch (26 ft. 5⅞ in.); thence easterly parallel with said line of Third Street one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly line of Avenue "A"; thence northerly along said line of Avenue "A" twenty-six feet five inches and seven-eighths of an inch (26.5⅞) to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said parties of the first part, of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indentures of leases and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, said premises being leasehold premises and said indenture of leases above referred to being:

One bearing date the 30th day of March, 1886, and made by William Astor of the City of New York, N. Y., to one Joseph Brull and his assigns, of the same place, of the premises above described, for the term of nineteen years from the 1st day of May, 1886, at the annual rental of eight hundred and fifty dollars, and by said Joseph Brull duly assigned to one Joseph A. Hoffman and one Emma Hoffman, and by said Joseph A. Hoffman and Emma Hoffman duly assigned to one Jacob Becker, deceased; and by said Jacob Becker, during his lifetime, duly assigned to one Justina Phelps, and by said Justina Phelps duly assigned to said Jacob Becker, deceased, to one Sophia Becker, as joint tenants, and thereafter duly assigned by said Sophia Becker, individually and as executrix under the will of said Jacob Becker, deceased, to defendant Erhard Gelhard, and by said Erhard Gelhard duly assigned to the defendants George Buhlman and Joseph Schadle, and

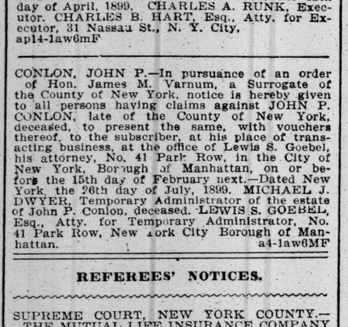
One bearing date the 1st day of November, 1896, made by William Astor, deceased, to Henry B. Ely, and Douglas Robinson, Trustees for John J. Astor, under the will of said William Astor, deceased, to said Sophia Becker, her executors, administrators, and assigns, of the premises above described, for the term of twenty years from the 1st day of November, 1896, at the yearly rental of eight hundred and fifty dollars for the first nine years thereof, and at the yearly rental of one thousand dollars for the balance of said term, (subject, however, to the existing rights created by the lease first above described,) said lease bearing date the 1st day of November, 1896, having been duly assigned by said Sophia Becker to said Erhard Gelhard, and by said Erhard Gelhard to said Joseph Schadle and George Buhlman.

Dated New York, October 4, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN,
Sheriff of New York County.
SILAS STRAUSS, Deputy Sheriff.
BRIGHAM & BAYLIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 37 and 39 Liberty St., Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property, an interest in which is to be sold. Its street number is 39 Avenue A.

Third Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $12,610.50, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $404.62, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1899, together with the expenses of this sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $645.50, with interest thereon. [At the date of the sale there will be in the hands of the receiver of the rents and profits of the property, appointed in this action, approximately the sum of $1,050, which amount will be applicable to the amounts due as aforesaid.]

Dated New York, October 4, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN,
Sheriff of New York County.
SILAS STRAUSS, Deputy Sheriff.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ROSE T. MOSHER, plaintiff, against CHARLES F. DONNELLY and AGNES T. DONNELLY, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of September, 1899, I will sell at public auction, at the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, being lots known and designated by the Numbers 120, 121, 122 on a map entitled "Map of property belonging to S. Cambreleng and others, situate at Fordham, in the township of West Farms, Westchester County, New York, made by Rudolph Rosa, Surveyor," dated May 12th, 1871, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Cambreleng Avenue as laid down on said map distant one hundred and fifty-seven feet two inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Cambreleng Avenue and Union (now Pelham) Avenue, and running thence easterly and at right angles to the easterly side of Cambreleng Avenue and along the southerly boundary line of Lot Number 123 on said map, one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel, or nearly so, with the easterly side of Cambreleng Avenue and along the westerly boundary line of Lots Numbers 135, 136, and 137 on said map seventy-five feet; thence westerly at right angles to the easterly side of Cambreleng Avenue and along the northerly boundary line of Lot 119 on said map, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Cambreleng Avenue, and thence northerly along Cambreleng Avenue seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Said Cambreleng Avenue being now known as Belmont Avenue. Being the same premises conveyed by deeds recorded in Liber 1898 of Conveyances, Page 215, and in Liber 1987 of Conveyances, Page 289.—Dated New York, September 15th, 1899.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.
ANDREW J. PROVOST, Attorney for Plaintiff, 7 Beekman St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Pelham (late Union) Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,466.75, with interest thereon from the 15th day of September together with costs and allowance amounting to $175.76, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $58.30 and interest.—Dated New York, 15th day of September, 1899.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., at the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next. Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je30-1aw6mF

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899.—MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor, &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je9-law6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

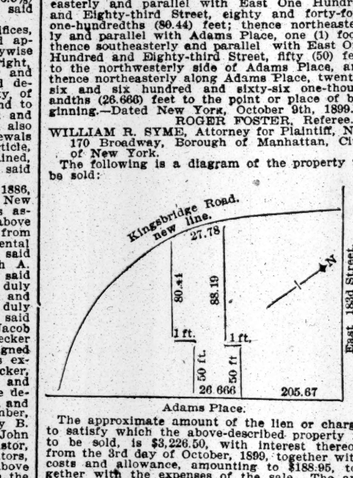
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY J. SYME, plaintiff, against EDWARD DOWLING and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the sixth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of The Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, being part of a certain lot designated by the number 2 (two) on a map entitled "Map of Belmont Village, in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York," made by Andrew Findlay, dated West Chester, December 27th, 1851, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County. The premises hereby intended to be conveyed being bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Adams Place, distant two hundred and five and sixty-seven one-hundredths (205.67) feet southwesterly from the southwesterly corner of Adams Place and East One Hundred and Eighty-third (183d) Street, (formerly Columbia Avenue) and running thence northwesterly and parallel with East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, fifty (60) feet; thence southwesterly and parallel with Adams Place, one (1) foot; thence again northwesterly and parallel with East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, eighty-eight and nineteen one-hundredths (88.19) feet to Kingsbridge Road; thence in a southerly direction along said Kingsbridge Road, twenty-seven and seventy-eight one-hundredths (27.78) feet; thence southeasterly and parallel with East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, eighty and forty-four one-hundredths (80.44) feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with Adams Place, one (1) foot; thence southeasterly and parallel with East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, fifty (50) feet to the northwesterly side of Adams Place, and thence northeasterly along Adams Place, twenty-six and six hundred and sixty-six one-thousandths (26.666) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 9th, 1899.

ROGER FOSTER, Referee.
WILLIAM R. SYME, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



Adams Place.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,226.50, with interest thereon from the 3rd day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $188.95, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $93 and interest.—Dated New York, October 9th, 1899.

ROGER FOSTER, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES H. ALDRICH and ROBERT L. HARRISON, as trustees for Mary Gertrude Edson Aldrich, plaintiffs, against NAOMI C. PAINE, executrix of and trustee under the will of HANFORD SMITH, deceased, and individually and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

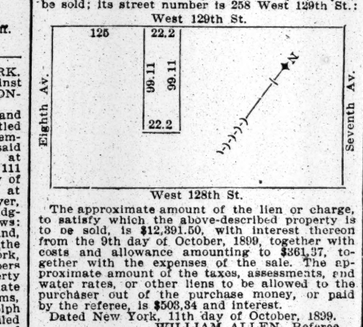
Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue and running thence southwardly, parallel with Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets; thence eastwardly, along said centre line, twenty-two feet two inches; thence northwardly, again parallel with Eighth Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; and thence westwardly, along said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, twenty-two feet two inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 11th, 1899.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 258 West 129th St.:

West 129th St.



West 128th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,391.66, with interest thereon from the 9th day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $361.37, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $508.34 and interest.

Dated New York, 11th day of October, 1899.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee.
o11-2aw3wW&F&n2

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EDMUND E. MURPHY, as executor of the last will and testament of Elsie S. Murphy, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. CROWN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situated in Block Number Nineteen Hundred and Fifty, (1,950,) in Section Seven, (7,) on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth (124th) Street, distant one hundred and forty-three (143) feet and two (2) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, and running thence northeastwardly parallel with Columbus Avenue, and for a part of the distance through the middle line of a party wall, eighty feet, more or less; thence running easterly, parallel with the southerly line of Fifty-second Street, nineteen feet and two inches; thence running northerly, parallel with the easterly line of the Fourth Avenue, and for a part of the distance through the middle line of a party wall, eighty feet, more or less, to the southerly line of Fifty-second Street, and thence running westwardly along said southerly line of Fifty-second Street and two inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 3d, 1899.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale.

52d Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements is $12,304.84, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates $711.80.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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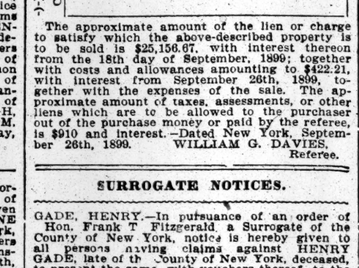
SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES W. WOOLSEY, as trustee under the last will and testament of Jane Stuart Woolsey, deceased, plaintiff, against ANNIE FRANCES SCHILLINGER, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of September, 1899, I will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those certain lots of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-first Street, distant two hundred and nineteen feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-first Street and First Avenue and running thence southerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block one hundred feet; thence northerly again parallel with First Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Ninety-first Street; thence westerly along said line to the point of beginning one hundred feet.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN,
Sheriff of New York County.
FRANK G. RINN, Deputy Sheriff.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City

91st Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $10,551.67, with interest thereon from the 15th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $548.20, with interest from September 8, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff, is $814.51 and interest.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN,
Sheriff of New York County.
FRANK G. RINN, Deputy Sheriff.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany."
Fastest and finest river boats in the world.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNINGS & AFTERNOONS, TO AND INCLUDING OCT. 21ST. LAST DOWN TRIP OCT. 23D.

THE NEW ROUTE
TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.
Steamers daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier 25, East River, for NEW HAVEN and PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.
Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra on Bay Line steamers.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for all points North, East, and West.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.—Leaving Desbrosses St., 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTON, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. MUSIC. LAST TRIP of THE SEASON FRIDAY, OCT. 13.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats

Leave foot of Christopher Street every week-day at 6 P. M.

CITY EXPENSES FOR 1900

Board of Estimate Finishing Consideration of the Budgets.

THE MAYOR ON CIVIL SERVICE

Says the White Law Is in Force Only in a Few Democratic Cities of the State.

The Board of Estimate met yesterday and finished consideration of the estimates of the city departments originally scheduled, with the exception of those for the charitable institutions and some other minor matters postponed until next week.

The Commissioner of Accounts wanted $160,000, which he will probably get, as the amount is not an increase and the Mayor is friendly to this board. Its salary list foots up $140,640.

Register Fromme of New York County asked for $164,732, this sum being an increase of $8,392. Mr. Fromme explained that this increase is wanted in order to pay additional folio writers and clerks. Mr. Fromme and Mayor Van Wyck got into an argument over several of the items of increase, but the Mayor cut him off sharply.

The Board of Assessors asked for $48,700, an increase of $13,000. It was explained that borough maps and work formerly done by the Finance Department accounted for the sum.

Supervisor Butler of The City Record came next, with a request for the Board of City Record. He wanted $567,550, an increase of $66,550 over the present allowance. Of this sum, $9,400 was for stationery and printing in the city departments, $10,170 for New York County work, and $40,000 for the printing of The City Record. Mr. Butler took pains to explain that something like 10,000 pages had to be printed, as against a former average of 4,200. Then he produced a big supplement, which he wanted to show the board.

"Better send that down to Mr. McAneny and Mr. Pryor," said the Mayor, hastily. "They are paid a salary for reading it."

Mayor Van Wyck smiled when the Examining Board of Plumbers came along with a call for $11 less than last year, but said nothing. The New York County Clerk asked for $120,820, the same as the previous appropriation, while the County Clerk of Kings wanted $55,000, as against $12,500, the sum allowed last year.

"Why, that's more than four times as much as the amount he is getting," commented Mayor Van Wyck severely. "Allow him the same as last year." The County Clerk was not on hand to explain.

President Knox and Secretary Phillips of the Civil Service Commission were present at the meeting, but Mr. Knox did not ask for more money than he had last year, although, he said, he could do a great deal more work. The appropriation is $86,000. It transpired that the Civil Service Commission has a balance of $11,000 from last year.

"We would have needed all of this," explained Mr. Knox, "if the White Civil Service bill had not interfered with our work for several months."

"Well, next year," rejoined the Mayor, "they'll give you another law to pester you."

"We are very busy," went on Mr. Knox, "and are threatened with mandamus proceedings to compel the immediate examination of every one on the lists. We may have to work nights right along."

"Why don't you ask the State board," inquired the Mayor, "why it allows a Commissioner of Records in Kings County to appoint as many clerks as he pleases without examination? It seems that that requires some explanation."

"He is a county officer," said Mr. Knox, "and outside of our jurisdiction."

Then Mayor Van Wyck switched off, and asked Mr. Knox in how many of the cities of the State the White law had been put in operation.

"In only a few Democratic cities," replied Mr. Knox.

"In not more than ten, and all Democratic," commented the Mayor, loudly.

Chief Nagle of the Bureau of Municipal Statistics failed to get what he wanted in increases of salaries and additional help.

"You'll get no increase for 1900," exclaimed the Mayor.

Mr. Nagle had asked for $7,900 additional, and among a number of new places wanted an Assistant Chief at $2,500 a year.

"I guess you have got enough clerks to run that bureau already," Mayor Van Wyck said, by way of shutting off Mr. Nagle's hopes.

In closing the proceedings, before the board went into executive session, Mayor Van Wyck had a little fun with the Municipal Art Commission. A man representing President Barney stepped forward and said that Mr. Barney desired no allowance.

"Tell Mr. Barney," said the Mayor, with a smile, "that his request will be granted with pleasure."

CROMWELLIAN BOARD'S VICTORY

Gets Judgment Against the City After Many Years of Defeat.

Corporation Counsel Whalen was astonished to learn that the members of the old Cromwellian Board of Aldermen, that has been pressing the city for five years, succeeded yesterday in obtaining a judgment by default in the United States Circuit Court. The judgment is for salaries of Supervisors of New York County, for which the members of that board had voted in 1889. The office had been abolished by the Constitution. In order to get the case out of the jurisdiction of the State courts, where they had been repeatedly defeated, the Cromwellian members assigned their claim to a citizen of Hoboken, who brought suit in the United States Circuit Court. The papers were mislaid in the Corporation Counsel's office, and judgment was taken by default.

Mr. Whalen said yesterday that he would take action at once to have the case reopened.

"Judge Lacombe," he added, "knows all about this Cromwellian Board, having been annoyed by its members when he was Corporation Counsel quite as much as I have been."

CORPORATION STOCK OFFERED.

The Controller Will Receive Proposals for $9,087,107.32 Oct. 18.

Controller Bird S. Coler will receive proposals for $9,087,107.32 of 3½ per cent. corporation stock Wednesday, Oct. 18, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The stock is described as follows:

For new Hall of Records, $1,950,000, principal payable Nov. 1, 1929; for the uses of the Department of Docks and Ferries, $1,000,000, payable Nov. 1, 1929; for replenishing the fund for street and park opening, $1,849,107.32, payable Nov. 1, 1929; for purchasing the plant and franchises of the Long Island Water Supply Company, $570,000, payable Nov. 1, 1918; for the sanitary protection of the sources of the city's water supply, $400,000, payable Nov. 1, 1918; for acquiring park lands between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets and Edgecombe and Bradhurst Avenues, $1,360,000, principal payable Nov. 1, 1929; for the redemption of bonds issued for the improvement of Park Avenue above One Hundred and Sixth Street, $458,000, principal payable Nov. 1, 1929, and for the new aqueduct, $1,500,000, principal payable Oct. 1, 1919.

All the stock will be exempt from taxation in this State, except for State purposes, and the interest will be paid in gold.

SEEKING RAPID TRANSIT BIDS.

Commission Will Ask the Appellate Division to Reduce the Amount of the Contractor's Bond.

Corporation Counsel Whalen attended a meeting of the Rapid Transit Railroad Commission yesterday and discussed various points of the rapid transit contract with the members of that body. Controller Coler, Deputy Controller Levey, Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons, and Counsel Edward M. Shepard and Albert B. Boardman also attended the meeting.

Controller Coler introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Corporation Counsel to join with the counsel to the board in an application to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to have the amount of the contractor's bond reduced. In view of the fact that the amended form of contract provides for the construction of the rapid transit railroad by sections, nearly all of the members of the board feel that there is no necessity of requiring the contractor to give a bond for $14,000,000. Informal suggestions were made yesterday that a bond for $2,000,000, or $5,000,000 at the most, might be required for each section. The designation of the amount, however, will rest entirely with the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and the application will be made without delay.

Mr. Whalen's suggestion that the work of construction be commenced in the northern part of the city as well as down town was referred to the Committee on Contract, as also was a set of resolutions to the same effect from the Harlem Board of Commerce. There was some discussion of the matter of advertising for bids, but there will be no publication until after the question of the reduction of the bond is settled.

Chief Engineer Parsons advocated an extension of the period of advertising beyond the minimum of three weeks prescribed by law. He contended that it would be practically impossible for responsible parties to make themselves thoroughly familiar with the plans and the problems involved within three weeks. Mr. Parsons said that, in his opinion, the Rapid Transit Commission was sure of at least one responsible bidder. Four or five different interests have intimated to the members of the board an intention to bid for the work. There is expectation that William C. Whitney and his associates of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will again take up the matter of building the underground system. Representatives of the Third Avenue Railroad Company say that a bid will be submitted by that corporation. In order to reach as many persons as possible, the advertisements will be widely distributed. Some of the members of the board favor the publication of the invitation to bidders in one or more newspapers in London. It is expected that the advertising for bids will be authorized at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission next Thursday.

AGAINST RAMAPO SCHEME.

Many Petitioners for Increased Water Supply Repudiate It.

To substantiate a charge that the various memorials dated 1883 and 1895, requesting an increased water supply for the city of New York were improperly appended to the petition presented by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters to the Board of Public Improvements, the Merchants' Association mailed recently to the firms and individuals signing the petitions a circular letter asking whether they approved of their signatures "given years ago to a distinct and different proposition" being construed as recommendation of a contract with the Ramapo Company.

There were in all 1,180 signatures to the various petitions appended to that of the Board of Fire Underwriters. Of these, 270 represented firms now defunct, or those whose names, at all events, could not be found in the city, business, or telephone directories. Replies from about 175 of the remaining number had been received by the Merchants' Association up to last night, and without exception the use of their signatures in any way implying recommendation of a contract with the Ramapo Company is repudiated.

A pamphlet containing the list of signatures which it is authorized to withdraw, extracts from the letters received, and other material relative to the Ramapo contract will soon be published by the Merchants' Association. Twelve thousand copies will be mailed by the association to business men of the city for the purpose of strengthening adverse public opinion in the event of the Ramapo scheme again being brought forward.

F. M. BRADY'S POLICY INVALID.

$100,000 Contract Written in August Contained a Suicide Clause.

The policy for $100,000 in the Equitable Life Assurance Society held by Frank M. Brady, the young stock broker who committed suicide on Tuesday in his office in the Lord's Court Building, will not be paid. W. E. Johnson, Superintendent of the Mortuary Department of the Equitable, said yesterday that the policy was issued Aug. 26 and contained a clause rendering it invalid in case of the death of Mr. Brady by his own hand within one year. Mr. Brady, he said, was aware of the existence of this clause.

"This case is one of the strangest that has ever come under my notice," said Mr. Johnson. "The policy was issued only after a most thorough investigation of Mr. Brady's antecedents, in addition to the usual strict medical examination, which showed him to be a man of splendid physique. From the information which we obtained I think Mr. Brady was worth at least $200,000, and had been unusually successful in business. He had no bad habits, and we considered him in every way a first-class risk. Otherwise, we should not have issued the policy, as it is our rule not to insure so young a man for more than $50,000."

Charles A. Decker, who was Mr. Brady's lawyer and is one of the executors of his will, said that he was aware of the existence of the suicide clause in the life insurance policy held by his late client, and that he thought it would be impossible to compel the Equitable Company to pay.

Funeral services for Mr. Brady were held last evening at his late residence, 9 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. Among the floral tributes was one from the employes of the firm of Dow, Jones & Co., of which he was until recently a member.

LEGAL NOTES.

APPORTIONMENT OF AWARD IN CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS.—In proceedings by the Armory Board to acquire title to property in this city which was owned by Joseph W. Drexel, who died in 1888, $84,000 was awarded to Lucy W. Drexel, as sole acting trustee under his will, and $24,341 to George W. Tubbs, as lessee of the premises under a lease made by Mr. Drexel's trustees, in December, 1894. On motion to confirm the report of Commissioners of Appraisal no question was raised as to the sufficiency of the amount awarded, but a dispute arose between the owners and the lessee concerning the justice of the valuation of their respective interests and the apportionment between them of the appraised value. Justice Beekman, before whom the application was made, has decided that the apportionment was erroneous in that it gave to the lessee an amount in excess of the actual value of his estate, the Commissioners having proceeded upon the theory that the lease to Tubbs was absolutely for twenty-one years, when in fact it was subject to being sooner terminated by the termination of the trust estate of the lessors under Mr Drexel's will, and also because an option in favor of the lessees was treated as valid, and weight was given to it in determining the proportionate amount of the award to which the lessee was entitled. The court held that a trustee receives rents and profits and pay or apply them to the use of another for life, as in this case, has no power, in the absence of special authority conferred by the trust instrument, to lease real estate constituting the corpus of the trust for a longer period than the actual duration of the trust estate. The option given to the lessee to purchase the premises at a price fixed at any time during the term was held to be void, as in the execution of the power of sale given the trustees the law contemplates the exercise of the judgment of the trustees as to the interests of the estate, based upon conditions, including values, existing at the time when the power actually is to be exercised.

***

TRADE UNION.—Justice Giegerich, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, refused a preliminary injunction asked for by Frank Wilhelm, as Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, Local Union No. 1, in a suit brought against Robert P. Davis, President of the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators of New York. The application was based upon allegations that the defendant organization procured the discharge of members of the plaintiff society from employment, through assertions made to the employers that members of the former would not work with the latter. Justice Giegerich holds that as no conspiracy to prevent the employment of plaintiff's members under all circumstances was disclosed, the case falls within the authority of Davis vs. United Engineers, (28 App. Div. 396,) and he comes to the conclusion that the acts complained of are not unlawful.

***

LIBEL BY FALSE CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.—A jury in Trial Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, before Justice McAdam, yesterday awarded a verdict in favor of Messrs. Smith & Nichols, candle manufacturers in this city, for $50,000 damages for a libel claimed to have been published by the Will & Baumer Company of Syracuse. The libel complained of consisted of a certificate of analysis made by Stillwell & Gladding, chemists, of this city, claimed to be of a box of candles manufactured by Smith & Nichols. The latter claim that the certificate was false.

Just back from the Klondike.

Contrary to general impression our prices are not one penny higher this Fall than last—though one of our old customers tells us they ought to be and tells why.

Before leaving for the Klondike, where he has been some 3 years, he bought one of our $27 suits; wore it steadily two years, then offered it for sale.

"Who made it?" "Rogers, Peet & Company of New York." He sold it for $48.

Suits, overcoats, shoes, hats and furnishings for man and boy; also livery and things clerical.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

HALT IN THE MAZET WORK

Adjournment Until After the Election Expected Very Soon.

THE POLICE RECORDS OF CRIME

Precinct Books Show Far More Robberies than Those of the Chief—Rev. Mr. Patterson's Testimony.

The Mazet investigation began to show a decided disposition to halt yesterday. Counsel Frank Moss is understood to have demanded time in which to get his material in shape for a final fusillade. Chairman Mazet and Assemblymen Fallows and Costello are anxious to get out to work in their contests for re-election, and the leaders of the Republican organization are convinced that the committee's vote-getting properties, if it ever had any, have been lost. These considerations, coupled with the fact that the committee abandoned its afternoon session yesterday at Mr. Moss's request, are generally believed to mean that the inquiry will very soon be suspended until after the election, to be continued or abandoned then as the Republicans lose or hold the Assembly.

Commissioner of Sewers Kane and William McKinney of the Controller's office, were examined yesterday on the case of Contractor George Cunningham, whose bills for cleaning sewer basins in Brooklyn were held up to the amount of $15,000. The Commissioner admitted giving the work to Cunningham without advertisement, for which he was indicted in Kings County. In Manhattan most of this work, he said, was allotted to "Bart" Dunn, Sheriff Dunn's brother, for $4,500. Now the city is doing the work itself for $6.

More hotel proprietors testified to being required to put in special fire-alarm connections, and being limited in their choice of systems to the Manhattan and the Special Companies. Joseph W. Stover, Treasurer of the Manhattan Company, testified that the company has not more than 100 special boxes in service, and has received less than 200 applications. Several keepers of Bowery lodging houses, sheltering 200 and 300 men nightly, swore that they had not been compelled to put in special alarms.

Mr. Moss put Michael Brogan, a Street Cleaning Department sweeper, on the stand to prove that city employes were required by their district leaders to pay fancy prices for outing tickets. The witness testified that he didn't go on the James W. Boyle Association's excursion.

"The tickets were $5 apiece, were they not?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I don't know."

"Tickets for that excursion were free," interjected Mr. Hoffman.

"That ends it," exclaimed Mr. Moss. "I won't call another sweeper. I intended to show that the men paid for the tickets, but it will be impossible to get them to tell the truth if they are to be told from the beach what to say."

For the rest of the session the committee's own employes were on the stand, telling of the results of their examination of the records of robberies and other crimes kept at Police Headquarters and at the various station houses. According to them the Chief's book showed the total number of robberies to be 2,784, and the amount represented $457,797.87. The precinct books showed 14,168 robberies, representng a total of $1,233,517.21. The Chief's book had no record of the recovery of any of the things stolen, while the precinct books showed recoveries of the value of $68,489.08.

One of the committee's witnesses was the Rev. James G. Patterson, who was counsel for Warszawiak, who gave the results of an investigation of the records of the Detective Bureau lasting several weeks. His statement showed a great increase of crimes of all kinds over murder for the last six months of 1898. The witness estimated that, with a record of property recovered of $146,800 as the work of 112 detectives, the whole bureau has not done enough to pay its own salaries of $198,000. More than $700,000 of the property reported lost has not been recovered. The ultimate loss, he argued, to the persons complaining was 81 per cent., and the percentage recovered about 19 per cent.

The committee will hold another session to-day, beginning at 10:30 A. M.

REV. DR. POTTER'S DAMAGE SUIT.

Hearing in Action Against the Baptist Mission Society Continued.

The suit for $100,000 damages brought by the Rev. Daniel C. Potter against the New York City Baptist Mission Society for damages as a result of his being ejected from the parsonage connected with the Tabernacle, on Second Avenue, was continued yesterday before Justice Jenks, in Long Island City.

Dr. Potter occupied the stand a good part of Wednesday and testified to the siege of twenty days during which he resisted ejectment and of the final ousting. He resumed the stand yesterday for cross-examination at the hands of John E. Parsons.

Dr. Potter could not be shaken in his claims. In reply to questions as to the history of the mortgage which was foreclosed by the society before he was ejected, he said the Tabernacle borrowed $23,000 during 1895 at the instance of John D. Rockefeller. It was understood at the time that the mortgage was to be assigned to the Southern Baptist Society. Mr. Rockefeller afterward, the witness said, transferred the mortgage to the New York City society against the wishes of the members of the church, including himself.

Dr. Robert A. Gunn, Dr. Potter's family physician, testified that during the siege he went to the parsonage to attend members of Dr. Potter's family and was refused admittance. He had conversations with Detectives McDonnell and Pincher, who appeared to be in charge of the men guarding the house. He did not obtain admission to the house until March 2, the day before the ejectment was effected.

Dr. Gunn was in the house when the door was forced and Pincher and McDonnell ousted Dr. Potter. He said no forcible resistance was offered. Dr. Potter simply straightened out his legs and refused to move. The detectives took Dr. Potter by the shoulders and slid his feet along the carpet, thus getting him out of the rooms and down the stairs.

Stern Bros

direct attention to their

Fall Importations

of their celebrated

Classique Corsets

in new models, specially designed for the present mode of costumes and of exclusive materials

Included are several very desirable styles, made of Silk Broche Batiste in all colors and exquisite effects, at

$6.75, $7.75, $9.25

West 23d St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Chameleon-Like Corners.

In a room without corners there is lack of accent. No spot for the eye to rest on. But often in a room WITH "corners"—A misfit effect; the new decorations do not blend with the old.

We design nooks and retreats that take the very tone and spirit of their surroundings and become an essential part of the room. We do not make one design do duty for different houses.

Our superb Oriental rugs aid wonderfully in forming a rich color scheme.

All the correct furniture accessories, too—at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

For Nervous Exhaustion

there is no remedy equal to

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

IMPORTED FOR A HUSBAND.

Max Goodman Went Back on His Contract, and the Woman, Many Years His Senior, Wants $2,800 Damages.

A queer and complicated east side romance, in which Minnie Haberman, a lovelorn damsel whose age is declared to be "considerably over thirty," and Max Goodman, who is alleged to be many years her junior, figure as the heroine and hero, will have its dénouement in the City Court next week, when Miss Haberman's claim for $2,800 for breach of promise will be heard. According to L. A. Malkiel, counsel for the plaintiff, the trouble is the upshot of his client's attempt to import a husband. According to counsel for the other side, N. W. Solomon, Goodman is the victim of an excessively sentimental spinster, who saw in him the Prince Charming of her dreams and of the promises of fortune tellers, and wanted to marry him nolens volens.

Goodman lives with his brother and sister-in-law, at 60 Willett Street. He is a butcher's assistant, and, his relatives declare, earns only $16 a month. He is also described by his sister-in-law as a "greenhorn." Three years ago he came to this country from Russian Poland, the land of his birth. His parents and brothers and sisters have been residing here for some years.

Miss Minnie Haberman, said Lawyer Solomon, was a friend of Miss Goodman, and the latter had spoken in such glowing terms of her handsome young brother in Poland that she fell violently in love with him, even before she had seen him. Strange to say, his description tallied exactly with that given to her by various fortune tellers of the husband-to-be with whom she was to live happily ever afterward. Miss Haberman was thrilled with delight, and awaited his arrival with eagerness.

The very day he landed, Mrs. Goodman declares, Miss Haberman called at his parents' house, found that he realized her ideal, and became hopelessly infatuated with him. A few weeks later she invited him to her brother's wedding feast. He had no money, and was not even attired in the latest fashion of his native village. Miss Haberman bought him one of the "poloniest" suits of clothes to be found on the east side, and, thus resplendent, he attended the feast.

When he left it he had signed a contract to marry his inamorata. His relatives maintain that he didn't know what he was doing. His lawyer claims that, however this may be, the contract is void, inasmuch as his client, being only nineteen years old at the time, was an infant in the eyes of the law and therefore irresponsible.

Miss Haberman next set him up in business as a butcher in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn. The amount of capital she invested therein is said by the defense to be $25; by the other side, $200 or $300. She also, Lawyer Malkiel says, paid for his board and lodging at the home of her sister, who lived in Brownsville, and where she also resided. The business did not prosper. In five weeks Goodman shut up shop and went back to his relatives.

Miss Haberman wanted him to carry out his contract to marry her, without further delay. He refused, pleading that he could not keep himself, let alone a wife. She insisted, and upon his continued refusal brought suit for damages and had him arrested. He was later released on bail.

Lawyer Malkiel yesterday characterized as absurd the claim that Goodman was a minor when he made the contract. "She imported him," said he; "that's practically what she did. The match was arranged between her and his relatives before he came to this country. His parents couldn't afford to bring him out, and so she paid his passage. Not only this, but she clothed him, kept him and set him up in business, spent all her hard-earned savings on him, in fact, and he repays her kindness by refusing to carry out his promise to marry her!"

DEWEY ARCH BUILDERS SUE.

Say Plasterers Are Endeavoring to Interfere with Their Business.

Arthur H. and Paul E. Hammerstein obtained an order yesterday from Justice Truax directing George Reed, President of the Plain and Ornamental Plasterers' Society of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Richmond, and the Bronx, to show cause, in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, next Tuesday why he and his brother-members should not be restrained from interfering with the plaintiffs or their workmen in any work upon which they may be engaged. The plaintiffs are at present employed in putting ornamental plastering on the John D. Rockefeller mansion at Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue and other buildings in this city. They assert that the defendant has ordered a strike and is endeavoring by threats and intimidation to prevent them from performing any work in this city.

The Dewey arch was erected by the plaintiffs under their method, which is alleged to be new, and the defendant, they assert, did not dare to attempt to interfere with their employes while it was in course of construction, as he was afraid public opinion would be against him. As soon as it had been finished, however, it is alleged that efforts were begun to prevent the plaintiffs from completing other contracts.

Friday & Saturday, Oct. 13th & 14th.

Sale of

Men's White Dress Shirts.

Extra wide bosoms, cuffs attached for full dress.

Also, regulation bosom, without cuffs for everyday use,

$1.00 each.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

A Touch Of Mannishness

in our Ladies' Tailor-made Suits (the result of having them cut and made by men tailors) has a distinct value in the eyes of most ladies.

Black Broadcloth & Venetian Tailor-made Suits, silk-lined throughout, and beautifully tailored—$50.00.

Separate Skirts in fine black Cheviot and Homespun—lined with the best black taffeta—$18.00.

Camel's Hair Tailor-made Suits, excellent quality, special, $15.00.

Confined styles in Golf Capes, Jackets, &c.

13th St. store only.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

MEN'S FASHIONABLE NECKWEAR.

200 dozen Silk and Satin Scarfs, in Knots, Puffs, Imperials and Four-in-hands

at 25c each.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

A "HELLO! MA BABY!" PARROT.

Led a Crowd a Merry Chase in the Street, and Then Outraged the Dignity of the Court.

While Francis Christy of 176 Monroe Street was driving a truck through Oliver Street yesterday afternoon he was attracted by a shrill cry of "Hello! Ma Baby!" and after vainly endeavoring to locate the place from which the hail came, discovered a parrot perched on the curbstone. The truckman took the parrot's salutation as a friendly overture and stopped his horse and endeavored to catch the bird. It was not so friendly as the cry betokened, and led its pursuer a lively chase.

Block after block the chase continued, the pursuer being joined by others until finally the crowd numbered fully 600 people, the bird continually disappearing from sight, but as continually disclosing its whereabouts with "Hello! Ma Baby!" It finally fell a victim to the persistence of Christy, who after capturing it returned to his truck, the chase having consumed several hours' time.

It was then that the owner of the parrot appeared on the scene for the first time and confronted its captor, demanding its surrender. He was Aresdes V. Johnupolos, a Greek tobacconist, of 90 Oliver Street. Christy refused to give up the parrot, and the original owner had him arrested and haled to the Centre Street Police Court, where Magistrate Flammer was considering a number of petty cases.

As the party entered the courtroom the parrot, who was no respecter of court dignity, cried out: "Hello! Ma Baby!" Magistrate Flammer paused abruptly in his examination of a prisoner and the court officers loudly rapped for order and threatened punishment for the daring disturbers of the court's peace. The parrot was game, however, and very talkative, but its vocabulary was limited to the one phrase "Hello! Ma Baby!"

When the matter was brought before the Magistrate the parrot became restless, and, objecting to imprisonment, took flight from the hands of Christy. The bird first alighted on the Magistrate's desk, and then took a fancy to the big clock on the wall, and succeeded in turning the hands back several hours. It then made for the door, and there was a general scramble for it participated in by every one, the Magistrate excepted.

The result was that Polly's flight was nipped in the bud and the bird was informally arraigned a prisoner before the bar. The matter was finally adjudicated by Christy retaining possession of Polly by paying the original owner $2.

REPLY TO SUPT. MAXWELL.

President Robertson on the School System of Brooklyn.

City Superintendent Maxwell's criticisms of Brooklyn's local school system in his first annual report to the Board of Education were the exciting topic of discussion among school officials in that borough yesterday. Charles E. Robertson, President of the Brooklyn School Board, said:

"You may be sure that we shall not let these criticisms pass unnoticed. They are as serious as they are surprising. When the charter was adopted this whole matter was gone over. Dr. Maxwell's statements are contrary to the facts. It is simply an effort on his part to force the ideas of centralization on the school system of this borough, and we will fight it to the end.

"The people of this borough are firmly wedded to the system; it brings them in close touch to the schools, and we shall resist the efforts to bring it under the direct supervision of any one man, no matter who he may be. It is discouraging that such criticisms should come at this time, when we are trying to do so much for the schools of this borough. It is especially surprising that it should come from one who is a Brooklyn man, and who was made by the people of this borough. I have heard Dr. Maxwell time and again speak in the highest terms of the Brooklyn system.

"In all my experience of nearly seven years I have never yet been brought in contact with a condition where, as Dr. Maxwell says, a teacher or a Principal has 'been compelled to resort to tricks of the lowest grade of politician.' The first and second paragraphs of Dr. Maxwell's statement are gross reflections not only upon the young women who form our teaching force, but also upon every member of the School Board, and should carry their own condemnation."

"There are worse things than the local committee system," said Borough Superintendent Ward, "and one of them is the Manhattan system of taking the first teacher on the list passed by the Board of Examiners. It is no guarantee whatever that because a person is the best scholar he is the best teacher."

HALL OF RECORD'S AREA WALL.

Explanation of Construction That Aroused Some Public Curiosity.

Some curiosity on the part of the general public has been aroused in regard to the wall that is now being built on the site of the new Hall of Records. Apparently there is no necessity for this wall, as it is not the foundation wall. Architect John R. Thomas of 160 Broadway, who drew the plans for the new Hall of Records, said yesterday that there was nothing unusual about the wall.

"It is what is known as an area wall," he said. "It is erected around the building so as to admit light and air to the basement and sub-cellar. Nearly all the large modern buildings that have a sub-cellar have an area wall. It is also a retaining wall, because it holds up the earth and sand. It is an absolute necessity if there are to be light and air in the sub-cellar. The area wall permits the use of windows in the foundation wall. Without the area wall these windows could not be used, as the foundation wall would set up against the bank of earth instead of opening upon an area."

Answer to a Correspondent.

"J. H. B.": Artisans place a branch of a tree on a building to signify that their work has been completed and that their employer must, in accordance with a custom as old almost as the art of building itself, pay for drinks all round. Trees first came into use in connection with this custom in the Middle Ages, when a bush was the sign of a tavern. The custom is also the origin of the saying, "Good wine needs no bush." You can find more about this subject in the encyclopaedias, under the heads, "Ale-stake" and "Ale-garland." In Elizabethan times the tavern itself was sometimes called the "bush," as in Beaumont and Fletcher's line, "Twenty to one you find him at the bush." In French rural districts a bush is still often the only sign of a tavern.

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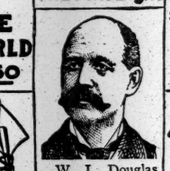

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AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St. Last week—Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. FRANCIS WILSON In the New Comic Opera, CYRANO de BERGERAC.

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GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Last 2 Nights. Last Mat. Sat. James K. Hackett in Rupert of Hentzau Oct. 16—Direct from the Herald Square Theatre. HENRY MILLER in "THE ONLY WAY."

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